THE BARDSTOWN HERALD.

JAMES D. NOURSE, Editor. | Devoted to Politics, Literature, Science, Commerce and News. | ELLIS & NOURSE, Proprietors.

VOL. 2.] BARDSTOWN, NESON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 16, 1852. [NO. 23.

THE HERALD

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY ELLIS & NOURSE.

TERMS.

Per annum, in advance, : : : $2 00
In six months, : : : : : : : : 2 50
Three copies, in advance, : : : 5 00

TO CLUBS

Of 10 the HERALD will be........$1 50 per copy
Of 20........"........"..........$1 25 "
Of 30........"........"..........$1 00 "

☞The money must always accompany the names of Club subscribers.

JOB PRINTING.

We have, since the expiration of the first volume of the Herald, made several very necessary and handsome additions to our JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to get up our work in a style that can not fail to please.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS,
BLANKS, BALL TICKETS BILLS,
POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, &C., &C.,

will be printed on fine white or fancy paper, with Black, Blue, or Red Ink, on short notice. We are determined to use all means within our power to please those who favor us with their patronage.

☞GIVE US A CALL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion,	$0 75
Each subsequent insertion,	0 25
One square three months,	$4 00
" " six "	$6 00
" " twelve "	$10 50
Half column, one insertion,	$5 00
Half " one year,	$20 00
One column, one insertion,	$9 00
One column, per annum,	$35 00

Transient Advertisers will be required to pay in advance. When an Advertisement is handed in the number of times it is to be inserted must be stated, if not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Those who advertise for six months or one year have the privilege of changing and renewing not exceeding once in three weeks.

We hope that the above will be plain enough to be understood by all—and that all who advertise will act in accordance with our requirements, instead of trying for hours to lower our prices. The Foreman of the Office has no time to spend in bargaining.—This is without respect to persons: we have no disposition to do work cheaper for a close-fisted customer than for our liberal patrons, who are willing to let Printers live.

☞The HERALD has an extensive circulation, an business men will find it advtantageous to make use of its columns as a means of communicating with the public generally.

CASH.

☞Since we have enlarged the BARDSTOWN HERALD our expenses have been considerably increased; we are therefore compelled to adopt th CASH SYSTEM. Our object in doing this, is to enable us to meet promptly the demands on us for CASH for Paper, Ink, Labor, Office rent. &c.,&c. Could we COLLECT AS WE GO, it would be better for us as well as for our customers. From those who advertise yearly we expect payments quarterly

For all transient Job Work and Advertising, the money must be paid when the work is done—this rule is without exception.

Special Notices.

MASONIC.

Rowan Chapter No. 31, of Royal Arch Mason, meets regularly on the 2nd Saturday in each month

Major Barbour Lodge No. 181, A Y. M., meets regularly on the 2nd Monday [count court day] and on the 4th Monday in each month.

Duvall Lodge No. 99, A.Y M., meet regularly on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month.

Transient brothers in good standing are respect fully invited to attend.

I. O. O. F.

Sisco Lodge No. 58 of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows meets regularly every Wednesdey Evening. Transient brothers in good standing respecrfully invited to attend.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Nelson Division No. 48 Sons of Temperance meets regularly every Saturday Evening. Transint brothers are invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

MY SECOND CATALOGUE OF DISEASES.—I beg leave to inform the afflicted that in the following diseases my practice is as brilliant and successful as in those already advertized, to-wit: Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Psoas Abscess Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Sick-Headache, Cholic, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Hœmoptisis, (spitting of blood), Jaundice, Paralysis, Salivation, Cataract, Chronic Cough, Eruptions of the Skin, Fistula, Polypus, Whitlow or Bone Felon, White Swelling, Hip-Joint disease, Hydrophobia, Lock-Jaw, Scirrhus (hardening) of breasts in females, Morning Sickness, &c.

Among DISEASES OF CHILDREN, I would also particularize the following, viz: Stammering, Squinting Congenital Hernia, Rickets (including Hunch back,) Scald Head, &c.

je3 BARRY, M. D.

AN ORDINANCE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Bardstown, on Friday, the 28th day of May, 1852, the fol lowing Ordinance was adepted, viz:

It is ordained that, from and after the 20th day of June next, no article of Marketing shall be sold on Market Days in Bardstown, before Day-break; and every person who shall violate the foregoing order shall forfeit and pay the sum of Three Dollars for each and every violation of the same: and it is heraby made the duty of the Market Master to see that the foregoing order is strictly executed.

june 3 JOS. HART, Chairman.

WHITE LIME, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and Hats for sale by
may 26 WILSON & NOURSE.

LEMON SYRUP.

A SUPERIOR article sale by
may26 WILSON & NOURSE.

WE have on hand a large quantity of very excellent Cider Vinegar. We ask all who wan a good article to come and try ours.
may 36 WILSON & NOURSE.

CLOVER Seed, for sale by
[m ≧ 24] WILSON & NOURSE.

THOSE who like Golden Syrup are requested to come and try ours: they will find a No. 1 article.
may26 WILSON & NOURSE.

RECEIVED YESTERDAY—A splendid lot of new FLOUR—warranted superior—at $3 75 per barrel.
may26 WILSON & NOURSE.

Mill Creek Mills.

OUR saw and grist mills are now completed and ready for business. We solicit the patronage of the public and will endeavor to deserve it. BLINCOE & MURPHY.
May 12 '52tf

Wheat.

WE wish to contract for a few hundred bushels of good merchantable Wheat.
may12tf BLINCOE & MURPHY.

Wanted.

TWO hundred flat hooped Flour Barrels;—also some half barrels of the same kind.
may19tf BLINCOE & MURPHY.

Telegraph Flour.

A FRESH lot of Telegraph Flour just received and for sale by
june 3 WILSON & NOURSE.

WOOL HATS. A very superior article just received, and for sale by
an21 McKAY & METCALFE.

SAMUEL CARPENTER & SON.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bardstown, Ky.,

SAM'L. CARPENTER has resumed the practice of Law, and will, in partnership with SA M'L CARPENTER, JR., practice in Nelson and the surrounding counties and the Court of Appeals.—All business entrusted to their care promptly attend ed to.
[Jan. 14, 1852.

BARDSTOWN:

WEDNESDAY, - - - - JUNE 16, 1852.

THOUGHTS ON GOVERNMENT.

CONTINUED.

WE have remarked that when a revolution has annihilated positive traditional institutions, the question, who are to constitute the people, or what proportion of the community shall be the umpire in political controversies, is not so easily determined as we in America are apt to imagine.—We have been so much accustomed to regard the qualified voters as the people, that we never think of inquiring whether the very fact, of a small minority of the actual population being thus defined and their qualifications for voting prescribed by positive institutions, and of course by antecedent authority, can be reconciled with the notion of inherent popular sovereignty.—The more consistent radicals of Europe, seeing that it cannot be reconciled with that theory, adopt a definition of the people which absolutely annihilates all distinctions of age, sex, color and condition. Rousseau, the great apostle of European radicalism, casting about for some general principle to satisfy the demands of his logic, fixed upon that faculty of reason, which distinguishes man from other animals, as the badge of natural sovereignty, and held that every human being, not an idiot or lunatic, was entitled to a voice in Government, and could not be justly bound by any law or restriction enacted without his or her consent express or implied. The consent of those who did not choose to vote in person or by proxy was implied, while those who were too young were regarded as the subjects of mere physical coercion from an absolute necessity imposed by nature herself. From the moment that reason begins to act upon the will the rightful sovereignty commences. As the family has no place in the scheme of the socialists, except as a voluntary association that may be dissolved at the pleasure of the parties and merged into those larger associations which they wish to establish, they scout the idea of the father being the political representative of his wife and children. The most consistent among them will tell you that all the reasons which can be given for excluding from suffrage women, whether single or married, and children old enough to reason and decide from motives, will also apply to bodies of grown men, larger or smaller in different countries, according to their various circumstances, and in fact that those reasons if valid transfer the whole matter of suffrage from the ground of absolute right to that of mere expediency. Many of the radicals of our own country, in the Northern States, disregard all distinctions of color and race in the matter of voting, and why they are for maintaining those of age and sex they would be puzzled to tell. Now when the *tradition* of a country has been overthrown by revolution, that political power which is necessary for the preservation of society must be lodged, either in the whole population on the ground of inherent right or in that portion of the population, large or small according to circumstances, most capable of holding and exercising it, on the ground of expediency. If then the whole population be not recognized as the umpire, the ground of inherent natural right is from that moment abandoned, and it becomes a question of expediency what portion of the population shall be constituted the ruling corporation. Shall it be all the white males over twenty-five twenty-one or eighteen, or may single females, or free colored persons if there be any, be admitted, or shall it be only those who hold property or have a stake in the commonwealth as men of family and known occupations affording them a livelihood, or shall it be the still smaller class who have property enough to ensure to them leisure and means of information? And further shall a bare majority of voters decide in all cases, or are there some cases in which two thirds, or a majority of all entitled to vote, or a number equal to a majority of the entire adult population shall be required? Such are the questions that present themselves when we abandon the natural inherent sovereignty of all who are capable of deciding from motives presented to minds of ordinary sanity, according to the doctrine of Rousseau. And who is to decide all these questions, when the traditional authority has been overthrown? Somebody must seize upon power in order to decide who shall afterwards exercise it and how. If the *tradition* in this country were interrupted by a revolution, as we have before remarked, it would probably be soon restored, from the force of habit upon a people long accustomed to constitutional government. But suppose it were not reinstated, then there must be a self constituted dictatorship to define the governing corporation. Or suppose we commenced by letting every body vote who chose to do so, would the persons elected have a right to disfranchise a part of their irregular constituency and if so what part? If they would not have that right, then ever afterwards every male under twenty-one who chose to vote, every woman who might have spunk enough to go the ballot box, would be invested with the franchise. If however it be admitted that the convention, or whatever person or persons might be chosen in the irregular manner we have indicated to organize a government, would have the right to disfranchise any of those who had voted for or against them, they might disfranchise all of them, and constitute themselves a close corporation. This is one of the reasons why some of the root and branch philosophers of France and Germany now deny, that the people can rightfully delegate to any man or body of men the powers either of organic or municipal legislation. Our American Jacobins will hardly believe perhaps that some of their brethren in Europe have got so far ahead of them, as to denounce the whole system of representation as an humbug and absurdity. They go for the whole people voting directly on every measure proposed, without the interposition of your idle, noisy, and expensive parliaments, congresses and legislatures. The justice of representative government is plain to us because we have been accustomed to it; its absurdity is equally plain to them because their circumstances are different. Their speculations, which we will notice further hereafter, illustrate most forcibly the inefficiency of abstract reason as an umpire, without the aid of *tradition* or military force.

From California.

LETTER FROM MR. CROCKETT
To the St. Louis Intelligencer.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17th April.

My design in these letters, being to give correct accounts of whatever is remarkable in California, they will necessarily be of a very desultory character, as I shall jot down whatever may strike me as worthy of notice, without any particular reference to the connexion in which it is stated.

In passing along the streets here, one wonders where all the fine horses he sees could have come from. But it is true, that you see in the drays and carriages, and under the saddle in San Francisco, more very superior horses, in proportion to the number, than can be found in any city in the Union. Another circumstance strikes one with surprise; to-wit; that the horses are all seal fat. I really believe that I have not seen in this city a single horse in bad condition. This is owing in a great degree to the mild climate; and the horses being exposed to no extremes of heat or cold, it requires but little attention to keep them in good order.—Their food consists chiefly of barley, which is extremely nutritious and in a high degree promotive of health. I learn that some of these fine horses are brought across the Plains; some are natives of California, and others are brought from Sidney. But if the horses are good, the prices for which they sell and hire are better. Saddle horses can not be hired at the livery stables for less than $10 per day; a horse and buggy from $12 to $15 for a drive of two or three hours; carriages $10 to $20 per hour. I had occasion the other day to superintend the funeral of a young friend who was seized with fever on his voyage hither and unfortunately died. For the carriages which were employed. there was paid $15 each, though they were not occupied more than an hour. A tolerably good saddle or buggy horse will bring in the market from three to five hundred dollars. I saw one offered for sale yesterday, which would have been worth about $75 at St. Louis. The owner asked $400 for him and was offered $350, but declined the offer. The best saddle or harness horses, I am told, bring from five to eight hundred dollars. Milch cows sell about as high in proportion as horses. A good American milch cow is worth here $150, whilst you can buy the best California cows for twenty-five or thirty. The difference in value proceeds from the fact, that the Mexican cows are never well tamed; but are so wild and intractable that it is almost impossible to milk them. When the Mexicans milk their cows, (which is not very often,) they first throw a lariat over their horns, and then tigh their hind legs tightly together, after which they fasten the end of the tail to the rope which confines the legs. The process of milking is then performed with much difficulty, after sundry plunges from the cow, and various kicks and blows from the attendants. Speaking of horses and cows, reminds me that there are sundry sharp speculators here, who are watching with eagerness for the arrival of the over-land emigrants, with a view to meet them on the frontiers of this State, expecting to find their stock in bad condition, and that the emigrants being ignorant of California prices, capital bargains may be had in the purchase of their horses and cows. I have heard the inquiry often made since I arrived, whether the emigrants across the plains would bring much stock with them—and it has been more than once suggested in my presence, what large profits might be made, by meeting them far out on the frontier and buying their stock. I am told there are large numbers of speculators, on the look out for these operations. If some man of capital in Missouri or Illinois, would bring out here a large number of horses or cattle, and keep them here for one year after his arrival, so as to fatten them upon the grass or wild oats, (which could be done with little or no expense,) I do not doubt, that he would realize immense profits.

Another thing strikes one with surprise here, to-wit the large number of fine hacks, carriages and buggies which are seen in the streets. I am told that of a Sunday afternoon there may be seen on the road to the Mission, which is about three miles from the city, not less than fifty or 60 carriages and buggies. They have here also fine omnibus lines, and as good stage coaches as can be found anywhere.

The rents here are enormously high. Good fire proof stores, in good localities, rent at from five hundred to a thousand dollars per month; lawyers' and doctors' offices at from one hundred to a hundred and fifty per month, and dwellings at about the same rate. The best hotels are worth from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars per month, and the merest shanty in any part of the city will bring fifty dollars per month. It is said, however, rents are falling; but I think there can be no material diminution, so long as the emigration continues as great as it now is, and the rewards of labor remain at their present high standard.

Persons in all departments of business appear to be prospering, and trade, in all its ramifications, seems to be extremely animated. The only persons here, who appear to lack employment, are the Doctors. The climate is so very healthy, that they find little or nothing to do, except among transient persons and newly arrived emigrants, who have suffered by long confinement on ship-board. It is evidently a poor country for Doctors, of whom there are a multitude here, and very few of whom I think are getting rich. I do not know how many are here; but from the number of signs to be seen in all the principal streets, there must be several hundred. I understand the bar is highly respectable in talent, and there are many lawyers here who have occupied high positions in the older States. Amongst these who are best known to the public, are Gen. McDougal, formerly Attorney General of Illinois, Patrick W. Tompkins of Mississippi, Robert McLane of Maryland, Governor Smith, generally known as Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia, Isaac E. Holmes of South Carolina, Gen. Wilson of New Hampshire, Judges Morse and McHenry of Louisiana, Gen. Thomas of the same State, Gen. John Wilson of Missouri, and various others whose names I cannot now enumerate, though they are quite as well and favorably known as those I have named.

The price for board and lodging at the "Oriental" is twenty-five dollars per week, and for board without lodging eighteen dollars per week. To new comers these prices appear most exorbitant, and yet when the expense of conducting such an establishment here is considered, they will not appear out of proportion to other charges. The proprietor pays $50 per month to each of his waiters, and $250 per month to his head cooks. Potatoes cost him from three to six cents per pound; butter, $1 50; lard, 45 to 50 cents; beef, 15 cents; pork, 40 cents; mutton, 45 to 55 cents; venison, $6 to $15 each; elk, $18; salmon, 12 cents per pound; other fish 25 cents per pound; cabbages, from 25 cents to $1 each; chickens, $2 to $3 each; turkeys, $7 to $10 each; geese, $3 a pair; brant, $1 50 a pair; plover, $4 per dozen; curlew, $5 per dozen, quails, $5 per dozen; eggs are worth from $1 50 to $3 per dozen, and as most persons are very fond of this expensive article, they are never put upon the table, unless especially ordered, and then an extra charge is made of 25 cents for each egg. If you call for eggs at the breakfast, you are furnished by the waiter with a card and pencil, in the same manner as if you had called for a bottle of wine. When it is remembered that the soil of California is one of the most productive on earth, and that all the necessaries of life are produced here with less labor than anywhere else, one cannot but be astonished at these enormous prices. But, on the other hand, it is to be recollected that there is no place in the world where money is so abundant, and labor so valuable, as in California. Every hodman that carries the brick and mortar on his shoulder for the builder, receives here five dollars per day for his labor, and that, I understand, is the lowest price for which day laborers can be had here. In the mines, every able-bodied man may earn with certainty five dollars per day, with a chance for a much larger sum. It is not surprising, then, that those who expend their time and labor in agricultural pursuits, should expect to be liberally paid for them. But from the best information I can obtain, I am convinced that farming and gardening is now the most profitable business in California. With the immense emigration now coming to this State, the demand for food must increase instead of diminishing, and whilst the miners continue to realize as large profits as they now do, only a comparatively small number will engage in agriculture. These causes will in all probability, keep prices up to their present standard for some time to come. Before I left St. Louis, I had heard very marvellous accounts of the fertility of the soil of California and of the enormous size of the vegetebles grown here; but I confess I was not entirely credulous of these statements, until I came here. But I have seen in the market here, such vegetables as can be found no where else in the United States—beets, turnips, potatoes, cabbages, onions and cauliflower of the most enormous size and of the finest quality.—And I am assured that vegetables require less cultivation here, to produce them in perfection, than at any other place in the Union. Some idea may be formed of the productiveness of the soil and its adaption to the growth of small grain, from the fact, that it will bring from fifty to seventy-five bushels of wheat or barley to the acre, and will bring a second crop of forty or fifty bushels without re-sowing, and a third crop in like manner, of twenty-five or thirty bushels. So that when once sown, it will produce three successive crops, before it is re-sown. I was almost incredulous of this fact, until I was assured of it, by gentlemen of the most unquestionable veracity. I have not, as yet, been out of the city since my arrival, but I learn from reliable sources, that there are portions of this State, which for the productiveness of the soil, the delightful temperature of the climate and the picturesque beauty of the scenery, excel any portion of the continent. The valley of San Jose which is about fifty miles south of this place, is represented as a second Eden, whilst Nappa Valley is considered scarcely inferior to it. I am assured that in these valleys there is scarcely any variation in the temperature, and that a perpetual spring prevails, whilst the soil is fertile almost beyond belief, and the scenery as beautiful as can be imagined. They are now becoming densely populated, and are, doubtless, the most desirable portions of California. To me, who have been accustomed to the variable weather of the Western States, the climate of this city appears delicious beyond measure. The forenoons are certainly as delightful as it it is possible to conceive of; but in the afternoon a strong sea breeze prevails, which renders it somewhat chilly, whilst the nights are just cool enough to be invigorating and to cause one to sleep soundly and comfortably under a blanket. That it is a perfectly healthy climate is conclusively proved by the bills of mortality here. In this city, with a population of over thirty thousand, the deaths average only about six per week, whilst in St. Louis, with a population of ninety thousand, they range from fifty to two hundred per week. There are some very curious phenomena, however, in the climate of California; for example, the months which in the Atlantic States are the hottest in the year, to-wit July and August, are here the coolest and most unpleasant, with strong winds.—I learn also there is another fact which is undeniably true, to-wit, that in the very midst of the dry season, when there has been no rain for months, the springs become swollen and overflow their usual beds. This occurs annually, in the dryest part of the season. These phenomena may afford themes to philosophers for many curious speculations.

BEAUTIES OF THE OHIO.—A writer in Harper, who has evidently been a traveler, speaks in this wise of our river.—

'If the reader has ever loitered among the green hill slopes of Northern Devonshire, he may form therefrom a just, though a miniature idea of those green billows of land, which drop the Alleghany heights to the borders of Ohio.

And as for that far-western stream, which the French called, with a fitness of calling we rarely cherish, *la belle reviere*—its banks are all a wonder, and its islands floating wonders. The time is not far away when the loiterers of the civilized world who have not drank in the beauties that hedge the Ohio banks, and mirror themselves in the placid Ohio water, will be behind their profession.

The Rhine and the Hudson have each their beauties; and so has Lake George, with its black mountain lying gaunt upon the waters; but the Ohio, with its bordering hills, fat and fertile to their very summits—various in outlines as are summer shadows—and with its rich drooping foiliage, touching the water, and its islands seeming to float in the stillness—and its bordering towns of modest houses sprinkling the banks and dotting the alluvial edge, and all mirrored, as clearly as your face in your morning glass, upon the bright steel surface that shines through a thousand miles of country—is worthy of as honorable mention as any river that flows.

We see, in no very distant future, the time when Pittsburgh packets will show companies of pleasure-seekers, who will luxuriate in the picturesqueness of the Kentucky and Ohio shores, as they now luxuriate along the Hudson or the Rhine.

"I do declare, Sal, you look pretty enuf to eat."

"Wall, Solomon, aint I eating as fast as I can," replied Sal, with her mouth full.

A Tale.

[From Dickens's Household Words.

MEMORY AT CRANFORD.

I have often noticed that almost every one has his own individual small economies—careful habits of saving fractions of pennies in some one peculiar direction—any disturbance of which annoys him more than spending shillings or pounds on some real extravagance. An old gentleman of my acquaintance, who took the intelligence of a failure of a joint stock bank, in which some of his money was invested with stoical mildness, worried his family all through a long summer's day, because one of them had torn (instead of cutting out) the writeen leaves of his now useless bank pook; of course the corresponding pages at the other end came out as well; and this little unnecessary waste of paper (his private economy) chafed him more than the loss of his money. Envelopes fretted his soul terribly when they first came in; the only way in which he could reconcile himself to such waste of his cherished article, was by patiently turning inside out all that were sent to him, and so making them serve again. Even now, though tamed by age, I see him casting wistful glances at his daughters when they send a whole instead of a half sheet of note-papar, with the three lines of acceptance of an invitation, written on one of the sides. I am not above owning that I have this human weakness myself. String is my foible. My pockets get full of little hanks of it, picked up and twisted together, ready for uses that never come. I am seriously annoyed if any one cuts the string of a parcel, instead of patiently and faithfully undoing it fold by fold. How people can bring themselves to use Indian rubber rings, which are a sort of deification of string, as lightly as they do, I cannot imagine: To me an Indian rubber ring is a precious treasure. I have one which is not new: one that I pecked up off the floor, nearly six years ago. I have really tried to use it; but my heart failed me, and I could not commit the extravegance.

Small pieces of butter grieve others. They cannot attend to conversation, because of the annoyance occasioned by the habit some people have of invariably taking more butter than they want. Have you not seen the anxious look (almost mesmeric) which some people fix on the article? They would feel it a great relief if they might bury it out of their sight, by popping it into their own mouths, and swallowing it down; and they are really made happy if the person on whose plate it lies unused, suddenly breaks off a piece of toast (which he does not want at all) and eats up his butter. They think that this is not waste.

Now Miss Matey Jenkyns was chary of candles. We had many advices to use as few as possible. In the winter afternoons, she would sit knitting for two or three hours; she could do this in the dark, or by fire-light, and when I asked if I might not ring for candles to finish stitching my wristbands, she told me to "keep blindman's holiday." They were usually brought in with tea; but we only burnt one at a time. As we lived in constant preparation for a friend who might come in any evening (but who never did) it required some contrivance to keep our two candles the same length, ready to be lighted, and to look as if we burnt two always. The candles took it in turns; and, whatever we might be talking about or doing, Miss Matey's eyes were habitually fixed upon the candle, ready to jump up and extinguish it, and to light the other before they had become too uneven in length to be restored to equality in the course of the evening.

One night, I remember that this candle economy particularly annoyed me. I had been very much tired of my compulsory "blindman's holiday," especially as Miss Matey had fallen asleep, and I did not like to stir the fire, and run the risk of awakening her; so I could not even sit on the rug, and scorch myself with sewing by fire-light, according to custom. I fancied Miss Matey must be dreaming of her early life; for she spoke one or two words, in her uneasy sleep, bearing reference to persons who were dead long before.—When Martha brought in the lighted candles and tea, Miss Matey started into wakefulness, with a strange bewildered look around, as if we were not the people she expected to see about her.—There was a little sad expression that shadowed her face as she recognized me; but immediately afterwards she tried to give me her usual smile. All through tea-time her talk ran upon the days of her childhood and youth. Perhaps this reminded her of the desirableness of looking over all the old family letters, and destroying such as ought not to be allowed to fall into the hands of strangers; for she had often spoke of the necessity of the task, but had always shrunk from it, with a timid dread of something painful. To night, however she rose up after tea, and went for them—in the dark; for she piqued herself on the precise neatness of all her chamber arrangements, and used to look uneasily at me, when I lighted a bed candle to go to another room for anything. When she returned, there was a faint, pleasant smell of Tonquin beans in the room. I had always noticed this scent about any of the things which had belonged to her mother; and many of the letters were addressed to her—yellow bundles of love letters sixty or seventy years old.

Miss Matey undid the bundle with a sigh; but she stifled it directly, as if it were hardly right to regret the flight of time, or of life either. We agreed to look them over separately, each taking a different letter out of the same bundle, and describing its contents to the other, before destroying it. I never knew what sad work the reading of old letters was until that evening, though I could hardly tell why. The letters were as happy as letters could be—at least those early letters were. There was in them a vivid and intense sense of the present time, which seemed so strong and full as if it could never pass away, and as if the warm, living hearts that so expressed themselves could never die, and be as nothing to the sunny earth. I should have felt less melancholy, I believe, if the letters had been more so. I saw the tears quietly stealing down the well-worn furrows of Miss Matey's cheeks, and her spectacles often wanted wiping. I trusted at last that she would light the other candle, for my own eyes were rather dim, and I wanted more light to see the pale, faded ink; but no—even through her tears, she saw and remembered her little economical ways.

The earliest set of letters were two bundles tied together, and ticketed (in Miss Jenkyn's handwriting) "Letters interchanged between my ever honored father and my dearly beloved mother, prior to their marriage, in July, 1764." I should guess that the Rector of Cranford was about twenty-seven years of age when he wrote those letters; and Miss Matey told me that her mother was just eighteen at the time of her wedding. With my idea of the Rector derived from a picture in the dining parlor, stiff and stately, in a huge full bottom wig, with gown, cassock, and bands, and his hand upon a copy of the only sermon he ever published,—it was strange to read these letters. They were full of eager, passionate ardor; short, homely sentences, right fresh from the heart; (very different from the grand Latinised, Johnsonian style of the printed sermon, preached before some Judge at Assize time.) His letters were a curious contrast to those of his girl-bride. She was evidently rather annoyed at his demands upon her for expressions of love, and could not quite understand what he meant by repeating the same thing over in so many different ways; but what she was quite clear about, was her longing for a white "Paduasay,"—whatever that might be; and six or seven letters were principally occupied in asking her lover to use his influence with her parents (who evidently kept her in good order) to obtain this or that article of dress, more especially the white "paduasay." He cared nothing how she was dressed, she was always lovely enough for him, as he took pains to assure her, when she begged him to express in his answers a predilection for particular pieces of finery, in order that she might show what he said to her parents. But at length he seemed to find out that she would not be married till she had a 'trousseau' to her mind; and then he sent her a letter, which had evidently accompanied a whole box full of finery, and in which he requested that she might be dressed in everything her heart desired. This was the first letter, ticketed in a frail, delicate hand, 'From my Dearest John.' Shortly afterwards they were married—I suppose, from the intermission of their correspondence.

"We must burn them, I think," said Miss Matey, looking doubtfully at me. "No one will care for them when I am gone." And one by one, she dropped them in the middle of the fire, watching each blaze up, die out, and rise away in faint, white, ghostly semblance, up the chimney, before she gave up another to the same rate. The room was light enough now; but I, like her, was fascinated into the destruction of those letters, into which the honest warmth of a manly heart had been poured forth.

The next letter, likewise docketed by Miss Jenkyns, was endorsed "Letter of pious congratulation and exhortation from my venerable grandfather to my mother, on the occasion of my own birth. Also some practical remarks on the desirability of keeping warm the extremities of infants, from my excellent grandmother.

The first part was, a severe and forcible picture of the responsibilities of mothers, and a warning against the evils that were in the world, and lying in ghastly wait for the little baby of two days old. His wife did not write, said the old gentleman, because he had forbidden it, she being indisposed with a sprained ankle, which (he said) quite incapacitated her from holding a pen. However, at the foot of the page, was a small "T. O.," and on turning it over, sure enough there was a letter to "my dear, dearest Molly" begging her, when she left her room, whatever she did, to *go up* stairs before going *down*; and telling her to wrap her baby's feet up in flannel, and keep it warm by the fire, although it was summer, for babies were so tender.

It was pretty to see from the letters, which were evidently exchanged with some frequency between the young mother and grandmother, how the girlish vanity was being weeded out of her heart by love for her baby. The white "Paduasay" figured again in the letter, with almost as mach vigor as before. In one, it was being made into a christening cloak for the baby. It decked it when it went with its parents to spend a day or two at Arley

Hall. It added to its charms when it was "the prettiest little baby that ever was seen. Dear mother I wish you could see her! Without any parshality, I do think she will grow up a regular bewty!" I thought of Miss Jenkins, grey, withered, and winkled; and I wondered if her mother had known her in the courts of heaven; and then I knew that she had, and that they stood there in angelic disguise.

There was a great gap before any of the rector,s letters appeared. And then his wife had changed her mode of endorsement. It was no longer longer from "My dearest John, "but "My honored husband." The letters were written on occasion of the publication of the same sermon which was represented in the picture. The preaching before "My Lord Judge, and the publishing by request," was evidently the culminating point—the event, of his life. It has been necessary for him to go up to London to superintend it through the press. Many friends had to be called upon, and consulted, before he could decide on any printer fit for so onerous a task, and at length it was arranged that J. and J. Rivingtons were to have the honorable responsibility. The worthy rector seemed to be strung up by the occasion to a high literary pitch, for he could hardly write to his wife without cropping out into latin. I remember the end of one of his letters ran thus:—"I shall ever hold the virtuous qualities of my Molly in remembrance, *dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus regit artus,*" which, considering that the English of his correspondent was sometimes at fault in grammar, and often in spelling might be taken as a proof of how much he idealized his Molly and as Miss Jenkins used to say "People talk a great deal about idealising nowadays, whatever that may mean." But this was nothing to a fit of writing classical poetry, which soon seized him; in which his Molly figured away as "Maria;" the letter containing the *carmen* was endorsed by her, "Hebrew verses sent me by my honored husband. I thowt to have had a letter about killing the pig, but must wait. Mem., to send the poetry to Sir Peter Arley, as my husband desires." And in a post-scriptum note in his hand-writing, it was stated that the Ode had appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, December, 1772. Her letters back to her husband (treasured as fondly by him as if they had been M. T. Ciceronis Epistolæ) were more satisfactory to an absent husband and father than his could ever have been to her. She told him how Deborah sewed her seam very neatly every day, and read to her in the books he had sent her; how she was a very "forrad" good child, but *would* ask questions her mother could not answer; but how she did not let herself down by saying she did not know, but took to stirring the fire, or sending the "forrad" child on an errand. Matey was now the mother's darling, and promised (like her sister at her age) to be a great beauty. I was reading this aloud to Miss Matey, who smiled and sighed a little at the hope, so fondly expressed, that "little Matey might not be vain, even if she were a beauty."

"I had very pretty hair, my dear," said Miss Matilda; and not a bad mouth." And I saw her soon afterwards adjust her cap and draw herself up.

TO BE CONTINUED.

WINE DRINKING IN FRANCE.—Mr. Parke Godwin, one of the editors of the N. Y. Evening Post, who is now traveling in Europe, is writing letters on the political and social condition of France that are interesting. In reference to wine drinking of the French people, and its effect upon the public morals, we quote the following paragraph:

I have been now some seven weeks in France, and during the whole of that time have seen but six drunken men, three of whom were soldiers (the lowest class of the people,) one an old beneficiary of the invalids, and the other two, I am sorry to say, appeared to be Americans. Yet the natives of France of every age and every sex, drink their light wine at all times of the day and night. It is used by them on nearly all the occasions that we use tea, coffee, soda-water, spruce beer, brandy and other slops. At the same time a more sober people than the great body of the French does not exist. In England you may see among the rich men, many who go about with great Bardolph noses, and cheeks like a sun rising through a mist, (evidences of a thousand punished gallons of strong Port,) and among the poor men, many who are swollen and stupid with bitter ale; in our country, too, there are memorable wrecks achieved by the universal love of brandy and water; but in France amidst innumerable other excesses, you find few drunkards. Now are not these quite suggestive facts, and do they not hint to our reformers.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial, writing from Rome, says that "about eight months ago a young man from the Legations, with his newly married wife, both of wealthy families, arrived at Rome and stopped at a hotel. The day after their arrival the young man was arrested by the police, at his rooms and thrown into prison. From that day to this, the poor wife has never been able to learn the cause of his arrest, or to discover in what prison he is detained. He may have been dead these twelve months for ought she knows or can know. Undoubtedly some political accusation against him was forwarded to Rome just before his arrival there, and the police were only waiting to receive his passport to execute an order for his immediate imprisonment."

The same correspondent says that another sad case occured "a few days since. A genteel young man from Bologna, having lingered two years in prison among the vilest crimnals, without knowing the cherges brought against him, and seeing no hope of his deliverance, threw himself from a window of the second story, upon the stone pavement of the prison yard, and dashed out his brains."

THE HERALD.

BARDSTOWN:

WEDNESDAY, - - - - JUNE 16, 1852.

☞All Communications addressed to the Ediotr must be pre-paid.

☞Single copies of the HERALD for sale at the Office. Price, 5 cents

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We hope that the above will be plain enough to be understood by all—and that all who advertise will act in accordance with our requirements, instead of trying for hours to lower our prices. The Foreman of the Office has no time to spend in bargaining.—This is without respect to persons: we have no disposition to do work cheaper for a close-fisted customer than for our liberal patrons, who are willing to let Printers live.

☞The HERALD has an extensive circulation, an business men will find it advtantageous to make use of its columns as a means of communicating with the public generally.

CASH.

☞Since we have enlarged the BARDSTOWN HERALD our expenses have been considerably increased; we are therefore compelled to adopt th CASH SYSTEM. Our object in doing this, is to enable us to meet promptly the demands on us for CASH for Paper, Ink, Labor, Office rent &c., &c.. Could we COLLECT AS WE GO, it would be better for us as well as for our customers. From those who advertise yearly we expect payments quarterly

For all transient Job Work and Advertising, the money must be paid when the work is done—this rule is without exception.

☞ Some of the Eastern papers commenting upon the violence and bloodshed that have been rife in Kentucky of late, to a greater extent than at any former period of her history, have remarked that she is entitling herself anew to the name which the Indians gave her of the "dark and bloody ground." It is bad enough, God knows, but not worse, it would seem than some of the eastern cities. The New York *Tribune* states that there has been an extraordinary increase of late in the sale of pistols and bowie knives in that city, and accounts for it from the fact that so numerous, bold and atrocious are the outrages which have gone unwhipt of justice, that peaceable and law-abiding citizens are arming themselves to protect their own lives and property which the utter impotence of the law and its officers have left at the mercy of the ruffians. It gives a summary of the outrages which have occurred within a day or two in New York city. The list is appalling and the details horrible, throwing our Kentucky doings into the shade, or rather into comparative brightness, by contrast with their darker hue of damning atrocity. The doctrine of the Democratic Review, the latest improvement of "Young America" in political philosophy, that freedom is the absence of restraint, seems in a fair way to be carried out, and as one extreme infallibly produces another, despotism will be sure to follow. While we are talking about giving liberty to Europe and Cuba, and the rest of mankind, we had better see to it that we do not lose our own liberty. We wish our fourth of July Orators this year, instead of spouting the usual fustian, would impress upon the people the great practical lesson that the *loss* of freedom follows its *abuse* just as certainly as any effect follows its cause in the physical world.

☞What evidence have the Southern Democrats of the soundness of Pierce on the Slavery Question, except the mere say-so of the men who helped to nominate him? He was one of those gentlemen to whom Rob't. G. Scott, of Virginia, addressed letters of inquiry on the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the only one whose answer, if he made any, has not been published. The convention set aside all those whose opinions are known to be in favor of maintaining that act, and took up one whose opinions are unknown except to those who are so happy as to enjoy his personal acquaintance. The fact that Southern Democrats went for him in the convention is not conclusive, for many of them are secessionists at heart, who care not one straw about the compromise, and would be glad of a decent pretext to dissolve the Union. The New York Evening Post, the great organ of the Free-soil Democrats, says, that Mr. Pierce is acceptable to them, and that the platform adopted at Baltimore was a mere farce, having been read just as the convention was breaking up, when the "noise and confusion" were so great that not more than a dozen members attended to the reading of the resolutions, and of them scarcely a man heard them distinctly. The President of the convention had left the chair, which was occupied by a Mr. Irving who in vain attempted to maintain some degree of order during the reading of the platform; the greater part of the members had left the hall, and the remainder were talking about the nomination that had just been made, and other things, and did not even make a show of attention to what was going on at the Speaker's Chair. The truth is that the Democratic Free-soilers of the North, and the Democratic Secessionists of the South, will vote for Pierce without considering themselves bound by a platform adopted under such circumstances, even admitting that it is explicit enough to preclude very different constructions in different latitudes. What the views and feelings of General Pierce on the compromise are we do not know, nor do we think that any of our Democratic friends in this vicinity are wiser than we are on the subject.

☞ Gen. Pierce may be a very good compromise man for all we know, but if he should amount to as little in the Executive chair, in case he ever reaches it, as he did in Congress and the field, and even in his own little state and township when a struggle was going on for a great principle of religious liberty, admitting, as his friends claim, that he was himself in favor of removing the Catholic disability, we really think that *his* present opinions are of very little importance to anybody.—He would probably be the mere tool of whichever violent or fanatical section of his party should get possession of him, and it is well known that part of its southern wing was but recently furious for secession, and part of the northern equally fierce abolitionists, and though opposite as the poles, these two extremes from the very fact they are extremes, are always ready to cooperate in the work of destruction.

☞Some Democrats here have been investigating Pierce's genealogy and found that he is a nephew of Gen. Jackson.

☞Our Circuit Court is in session.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Ables, for killing F. Wilson has been continued.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free reprsentative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert, before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, have a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the ple, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties their soundness, safety, and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statue books.

9. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included, which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the bank of the United States and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts these principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvions meaning and import.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally or physically, by word or deed, have given comfort to the enemy.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under Republican institutions, and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past security for the future."

Resolved, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the old world, a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

In his old age Lord Castlereagh espoused a beautiful lady, young enough to be his daughter. The incongruity of their union soon inspired him with doubts and suspicions. He thought it impossible that he could fix the attentions of his wife, and equally impossible that she should remain insensible to the attentions of young men. Thinking the Duke of Cambridge not indifferent to her, he forbade her receiving him, an absurd prohibition, which it was impossible for her to obey.

One evening, Lord Castlereagh on entering his wife's saloon, felt convinced that she had not been entirely alone, and asked if she had received no visitor. Terrified at his earnestness, Lady Castlereagh was weak enough to resort to a falsehood. But unluckily a riding-whip with the arms of the Duke of Cambridge, was lying in an arm-chair,

Castlereagh caught it up and raised it against his wife. "But here," says the narrator of the occurrance, "his wrath halted. His fury had carried him so far that he was at once ashamed of it. It was the hand of a ruffian that was lifted—the hand of a gentleman descended lightly, and opened tremblingly to drop the odions weapon that had menaced a woman, on the floor." Without uttering a word, Lord Castlereagh drove to the parliament, and took his seat. A violent invective launched against the ministry by one of the opposition members found him, commonly so prompt and fiery in debate, silent and motionless. From the parliament he went to the royal levee, and there the strangeness of his conduct was noticed. Returning home his reason disordered by remorse for his ungentlemanly action, he seized a sharp pen-knife, and the hand raised against a woman terminated his own life.

☞We extract the following from a letter to the Paducah Journal dated

ST. LOUIS, JUNE 1st, 1852.

In this congressional district we are having some excitement. There is quite a stir in the hostile camps. The "note of preparation" for a stern and desperate conflict may be heard on all sides. There is to be no child's play about it—no standing back—no bowing and scraping, and smirking across the lines—nothing Frenchy—but a genuine, high-tempered, rough-and-tough old Anglo-Saxon battle. It is "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." On each particular banner is inscribed the motto "conquer or die."

And first comes the army of whiggery, in firm and terrible array—"still as the breeze, but dreadful as the storm"—an unbroken unit—not a whisper of internal dissension can be heard. It is marshalled under the leadership of SAMUEL D. CARUTHERS, a talented young lawyer of Cape Girardeau, but its action is really controled and directed by its powerful presses. And conspicuous among its ranks may be seen the heavy battle axe of the *Republican*—the light artillery of the *Intelligencer*—and the keen, gleaming, and invincible weapon wielded by the editors of the *Evening News*. Altogether this is a most formidable and dangerous organization, resolved upon and expectant of a splendid victory. What is, perhaps, sufficient to strike a panic into the opposing forces, is the lean, wolfish, and ravenous expression which rests upon the countenances of these men, contracted from a long "hungering and thirsting after" the spoils of office.

Next comes the so-called "anti-Benton factions" whose champion, for the war is the popular and plausible Col. BOGY. But whether known as a "faction," or as the "true democracy," none will deny to its leaders the possession of a bold, daring, and fearless spirit, a far-reaching, political sagacity; and a power of intellect and literaray accomplishment to commend to the public approval the tenets of their creed. One of the ablest and raciest papers in the Union, perhaps, is the St. Louis *Times*, the organ of the anti-Benton party.

Lastly—turn now to the great figure of the canvass, upon whom the gaze of the entire State is riveted. It is the giant leader of the old democracy—the Senator of thirty years standing—the old Missouri Buffalo—clothed with gnarled and rugged strength, and bearing with him in his waning fortunes the faithful hearts of thousands of the party. Whatever may be the differences of opinion as to his political short-comings, the fact stands conceded that "old Bullion" is one of the great spirits of the 19th century. As *he* said *himself*, in a late speech: "Benton is known throughout Europe and America, and will be known to *posterity*." If his vanity and egotism are amazing, so also are the mighty range of his knowledge and the iron grasp of his intellect. In the maturity of his mental power, with all the lion of his nature aroused by defeat, and a long and bitter opposition, he has mounted the stump, resolved by one giant effort to crush his foes, and retrieve his fallen fortunes. His pride, like Lucifer's, is sublime, and he treads the "burning marl" of his political disasters with a step as lordly and majestic as when he moved in the plentitude of his power and influence on the lofty theatre of his highest achievements. He is supported by a powerful band of devoted followers, embracing the large body of the German population, and men who to personal popularity add a profound knowledge of the tactics of party management.

THE TWINS; OR "SELLING" A WIDOW.

BY AN OLD BACHELOR.

Dr. Williamson, formerly of Staten Island, New York, was renowned for his eccentricity, as well as for his excellence as a physician, a peculiar feature of which was a nervous horror of being stopped in the street by very inquisitive persons, many of whom, particularly in country places, will leave any and all business at the sight of an approaching doctor's gig, to rush upon him with a shower of queries respecting the condition of his patients, &c., some of which are often put in the hope of eliciting general information of a private character, for the edification of gossips.

Within the doctor's circuit lived two cousins, both widows—buxom and middle-aged—between whom a sort of feud had existed for many years. The elder of the two was a notorious newsmonger, and was generally better posted up in the affairs of her neighbors than in her own—devoting the greater portion of her time to that pursuit. There was not a family on the island with whose history she was not familiar, and could tell volubly and circumstantially, in full and at extreme length, every flaw in the reputation of man or woman far and wide; knew the circumstances of every courtship for twenty years back, and could tell why this one "had to get married," or why that one didn't.

Of course she was, or wished to be, "hand-and-glove" with every physician in the place, and being in what is called comfortable circumstances, was usually listened to with more attention than is ordinarily given to more needy tattlers.

With the old doctor, the widow Mehitable was of light esteem—in fact, especially avoided, whenever practicable; nevertheless she contrived to annoy him to a greater extent than any other woman of his acquaintance. The widow Sally—her cousin—being of a different stamp—sensible and discreet, and with tact enough to descry his peculiarities and respect them—was of course very popular: and in speaking of the twain, the comparison was always drawn in her favor.

Between the cousins, nothing like social intercourse had for a long time existed, never recognizing each other with anything more friendly than a cool courtesy; and the widow, Sally, was conscious of being an object of envy and close observation with her censorious cousin; any little tale to her discredit being always laboriously circulated by that amiable relative.

About the time in which occurred the incident we are narrating, politics raged fiercely, and menus' minds were busily occupied in their consideration. Just after election, a "Whig Supper" was held in the county town, which the doctor attended, participating freely in the festives of the occasion.

Though usually of a reserved turn, and naturally taciturn, it was observed that on this occasion his spirits were unusually buoyant, and his conversation free and animated. The sitting was a protracted one, and not until well among the small hours did the doctor order his gig.

Having made a friendly call upon Sally during his ride in the afternoon, it occurred to him that it would be no more than fair to call upon Mehitable on the way home, which he accordingly did, though at the expense of some additional travel.

Arrived at the door, the doctor cautiously tied his horse, and gave a very portentous knock at the door.

A few moments elapsed, when, up went a window, and out came a night cap, with a head in it.

"Who's there?"

"Oh, is that you, widow? its Williamson, the doctor, I want to see you a minute!"

"Why, mercy sakes, doctor, is that you?—why, what—where—eh?—who—w-w-wh-at *is* the matter? I'll be down directly."

The widow's "help" was aroused, and a fire hastily made, the lady attiring herself hastily, in the most becoming garments at hand—and at length the door was opened.

"Why, doctor, *do* walk in. Why, is any one dead?"

"No, n-u-o, not that I am aware of, but—"

"But *what?* doctor—*don't* keep me in suspense, what is the matter?"

"Well, well. How long is it since you saw Sally."

Sally Decker! me? why it's a year."

"Well, I suppose I shall surprise you, or *have* you heard of it?—as being probable—though I think no one suspected it—I, (speaking very slowly,) I—was——"

(Widow interrupting.) *Heard of it, Heard* of it! doctor, for Heaven's sake—oh!—*will* you tell me what you mean—what *has* happened?"

"Well well! I suppose—being a relative—I ought to tell *you*, but—poor Sally!—she——"

"She *what?* doctor; if you don't want me to have a fit—tell me—what—where—how is Sally, what of her?"

"Well, she is doing well, full as well as could be expected, *and a finer pair of twins I never saw!*"

"*Twins!* (screamed his hearer,)—doctor—*Sally Decker!*—my soul!" (and down she went, completely overpowered.)

The doctor left and hastened home. Before sunrise, Mehitable had traveled five miles with the news, and before nightfall, had reason to regret her precipitancy, having unfortunately met her degraded relative "taking tea"—in robush health—with a mutual friend, to whom Mehitable had imparted the intelligence—*in the strictest confidence*—at the street door—unable to wait until they could reach the parlor.

On the following day the talkative widow met her informant.

"Doctor, what did you mean by that awful story?"

"Why, my dear madam, I was prevented from finishing it by your swooning—being in a hurry was compelled to leave."

"Why, there wasn t a word of truth in it, doctor."

"Pardon me, madam it was true as Genesis, more beautiful twins I never saw."

"*Twins*, doctor, what?—Sally Decker's?"

"Heaven forbid, my dear madam; not *her's*, but the *poodle's* her *poodle*, madam, you know she calls it Sally."

"Oh, oh! what will become of me? I've been and reported it *the other way!*"

The doctor declared that from that day forth he never knew a less inquisitive person than that widow.

The Knickerbocker says: "Much amused to-day by an anecdote new to us, of a clergyman in Georgia, who had often been accused of being a better planter than preacher. One Sabbath morning, during a season of excitement in the cotton market, and after a prayer of more than common length and fervency which seemed to disturb somewhat his usual self-possession, he took up his hymn-book and devoutly said: "You will please sing the fortieth psalm, second part, *long staple*.

A YANKEE chap speaking of his sweet-heart, says—

Her hair is of a rich dark brown,
Cerulean is her eye.
Her cheeks are soft as cygnet's down,
Her lips like pumpkin-pie.

A Sensible contemporary says: "The women ought to make a pledge not to kiss a man who uses tobacco, and it would soon break up the practice. A friend of ours says they ought also to pledge themselves to kiss every man that don't use it—And we go for that too.' Ditto us.

WHO IS SHE?—A contemporary advertises for a horse "for a lady of a dark color, a good trotter, and of stylish action." The horse must be young, and have a long tail, about fifteen hands high!

A New lot of French Lawns for sale cheap at
may 12. RAUH & BROTHERS.

MEDUSA'S HEAD,

WHOSE "shining hair was changed to hissing snakes," presented a most terrible appearance to all but the

GODDESS MINERVA,

Whose deep-rooted vengeance saw in the transformed tresses, more charms than in the

Long Golden Ringlets

Of Cato's beauteous daughter. Had the off-spring of

JUPITER'S BRAIN

Lived in this age, her passions would undoubtedly have taken a different turn, if she had looked upon the unfolded beauties of the

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES,

As presented to the public by that enterprising Lottery firm,

The Truly Fortunate and Far-Famed

Lottery Agents and Bankers,

P. M. PYFER & CO.,

8 Superior street, Cleveland Ohio, Columbus Ohio, and 64 Dearborn street Chicago, Ill.

And have observed the practical workings of a system that has for its sole aim

The Happiness of the World!

While it exhibits in microcosm the urim and thummim of

The Nineteenth Century.

WONDERFUL LUCK!!

NOTE.—We wish it distinctly understood by the public that we advertize no prizes that are not sold and paid, vi le the Managers' Reports.

P. M. PYFER & CO.,

ALWAYS FOR THE PRIZES!

$35,000 sent to a club in Cook co. Ill.
$25,000 sent to a lady in Detroit, Mich.
$35,000 sent to a correspondent in Marion co. Ind.
$25,000 sent to a correspondent in Taswell co. Ill.
$30,000 sent to a club in Fairfield co Ohio.
$22,000 sold to a Merchant in Chicago, Illinois.
$18,500 sent to a new customer in Shelby co. Ky.
$15,000 sent to a new customer in Coffee co. Tenn.
$10,000 sold to a Commission Merchant in Cleveland.
$7,500 sent to a correspodent in Nashville, Tenn.

Magnificent Lotteries

FOR JUNE, 1852.

Orders in all cases Confidential.

Date June	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.	No. Drawn.	Price of Tickts.	Price o P'ck'g's
1	$20 180	75	13	$ 5	17 50
2	35 000	78	15	10	33 00
3	25 000	75	12	5	18 50
4	15 000	78	13	4	15 00
5	40 000	75	12	10	37 50
7	26 7500	78	13	8	30 00
8	20 000	66	11	5	16 00
9	33 500	75	13	10	35 00
10	5 of 10 000	78	12	5	19 75
11	20 580	75	12	4	15 00
12	50 180	78	14	15	52 50
14	26 500	75	12	8	29 50
15	24 000	78	14	5	17 50
16	33 000	66	12	10	30 00
17	22 000	78	14	5	17 50
18	18 000	75	13	4	14 00
19	37 500	78	13	10	37 50
21	30 000	75	14	8	26 00
22	22 000	78	12	5	18 50
23	30 290	78	12	10	39 50
24	23 500	75	13	5	17 50
25	12 000	78	13	4	15 00
26	65 500	75	14	20	66 00
28	28 000	66	12	8	24 00
29	21 500	78	13	5	18 75
30	31 300	75	13	10	35 00

☞The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only is advertised above.

☞Drawings forwarded to correspondents by the first mails after the Lotteries are drawn.

☞Correspondents will please order a few days before the Lotteries draw.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chance of drawing *four of the largest prizes in the scheme*, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

THE FIRST ORDER

May place a correspondent in independent circumstancies for life.

A small outly is only necessary

To enable any person to try the Humor of the "Fickle Goddess,", and by one lucky turn of the wheel, a Fortune may be realized, that would otherwise consume years of toil to acquire. Always address the Truly Fortunate, Old Established and Far-Famed Lotery Agents and Bankers,

P. M. PYFER, &CO.,

38 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, and 64 Deafbnn Street Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION.—The Lotteries called "Consolidated Lotterises from Cincinnati, by a set of adventurers, calling themselves "J. H. HALL, & CO.," are *Spurious and illegal* designed to defraud the public, and the so called firm of J. H. HALL, & CO., is *ficticious and irresponsible*. We have in our possession, letters from the different sections of the Country, from persons who write that they have been *swindled* by that concern which we will be pleased to show to any one who may desire to see them.

MY SECOND CATALOGUE OF DISEASES.—I beg leave to inform the afflicted that in the following diseases my practice is as brilliant and successful as in those already advertized, to-wit: Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Psoas Abscess Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Sick-Headache, Cholic, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Hœmoptisis, (spitting of blood), Jaundice, Paralysis, Salivation, Cataract, Chronic Cough, Eruptions of the Skin, Fistula, Polypus, Whitlow or Bone Felon, White Swelling, Hip-Jointdisease, Hydrophobia, Lock-Jaw, Scirrhus (hardening) of breasts in females, Morning Sickness, &c.

Among DISEASES OF CHILDREN, I would also particularize the following, viz: Stammering, Squinting Congenital Hernia, Rickets (including Hunch back,) Scald Head, &c.

je3 BARRY, M. D.

Mill Creek Mills.

OUR saw and grist mills are now completed and ready for business. We solicit the patronage of the public and will endeavor to deserve it. BLINCOE & MURPHY.

THE HERALD

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

ELLIS & NOURSE.

TERMS.

Per annum, in advance, : : : $2 00
In six months, : : : : : : : : 2 50
Three copies, in advance, : : : 5 00

TO CLUBS

Of 10 the HERALD will be.......$1 50 per copy
Of 20........"........"..........$1 25 "
Of 30........"........"..........$1 00 "

☞The money must always accompany the names of Club subscribers.

Wednesday, June 16, 1852.

☞We have kept back our paper to give the news from the Whig Convention. Gen. Chapman, of Maryland, was chosen President. The Southern delegation held a caucus and passed resolutions setting forth the conditions on which they would go into convention; one of which was the endorsement of the compromise as a finality.

☞It is well known that New Hampshire is the only State in which Catholics are excluded from office. Not very long ago a convention was called and a new constitution formed, by one of the provisions of which this odious distinction was abolished. The different sections of this new constitution were submitted to the people separately, and the section abolishing the religious test and property qualification *was rejected* by a vote of 9,862 yeas to 17,122 nays, and of course this relic of intolerance still finds a home and last refuge in the "citadel of Democracy."—What part Gen. Pierce took in this matter we do not know, and if any body can give us any *authentic* information on the subject we will publish it cheerfully, whether it makes for or against him, but here is the vote of some of the townships that we have been able to obtain for and against that particular section of the new constitution abolishing the religious test, including Concord the one in which Gen. Pierce has always resided. It shows which party is in favor of religious liberty there.

Democratic Townships.	Yeas.	Nays.	Whig Townships.	Yeas.	Nays.
Barnstead,	53	330	Merrimac,	139	69
Centre Harbor	19	97	Nashua.	647	16
Gilmanton,	61	494	Nashville,	255	95
Effingham,	1	136	N. Ipswick,	92	53
Ossipee,	12	281	Dublin,	91	14
Tuftonbor'ugh	42	149	Fitzwilliam,	94	1
Wakefield,	1	512	Jeffrey,	74	42
Wolfborough,	11	363	Keene,	233	6
Bow,	26	150	Jeffrey,	74	42
Chichester,	11	152	Marlboro',	81	32
Warner,	36	235	Troy,	61	13
Wilmot,	43	151	Winchester,	203	9
Alexandria,	12	196	Cleremont,	246	286
Ellsworth,	1	72	Bath,	107	34
Hill,	11	148	Littleton,	100	50
CONCORD,	122	509	Lyme,	88	57
	482	3,695		2,512	574

☞The Henderson and Nashville Railroad company is now fully organized, with Hon. Arch Dixon for President.

☞If you want something refreshing these warm days just call in at Ben. Ellis' Confectionary and try a glass of his cool, sparkling Soda Water.

☞We invite attention to the advertizement of the sale of the Bardstown Female Intitute, by Rev. Mr. OZANNE. The unequalled advantages of Bardstown as a seat of literary institutions are too well known to require comment.

☞Extract from a letter to the Editor of the *Herald*, dated

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1852.

I have just returned from the grand ratification meeting of the Democracy. The assemblage was very large,—the largest I ever saw, but there were as many, if not more, Whigs than Democrats. The speaking was preceded by a splendid band of music, and the firing of sky-rockets into the air. Thos. Ritchie was first introduced, who read a letter from Gen. Pierce defining his position, written before his nomination. Gen'l Casss followed Mr. Ritchie, and commenced by saying that it was written in the signs of the times, so plain that he who runs may read—that the hand-writing was on the wall and needed no interpreter—that it was decreed beyond the possibility of a doubt that the next administration would be Democratic. He fully endorsed Gen. Pierce and said that the Baltimore Convention had done their duty *well*—that actuated by the highest motives of patriotism, they had selected a man eminent for his patriotism and statesmanship—one who had served with *distinguished honor in the councils of his country*, and who had borne her banner in triumph and planted it on a foreign shore. Gen. Houston appeared and seemed to be well pleased with the nomination—eulogized him to the skies and concluded by saying that "the lone star" would be the banner State in next November and would give the largest Democratic majority of any State in the Union. Judge Douglas spoke next, and I never was more disappointed in my life. His speech was undignified and essentially low-flung, unbecoming a statesman and fit only for drunken and cross-roads politicians. He charged that the Whigs were utterly incapable of administering the government—that their administrations were corrupt and characterized by large expenditures of public money—that they lacked sympathy with the great masses of the people—and that their principles were at war with the genius of our institutions. He discoursed largely on what he was pleased to denominate Galphinism, Gardnerism, &c., and then on our Foreign Affairs and said that our flag had never been insulted and borne in the dust and our ships fired into, except under Whig rule. He assailed the administration of Mr. Fillmore in a speech marked and full of the greatest demagoguery I ever listened to. It was entirely different from that of Cass or Houston, and decidedly *sui generis*. Douglas is, however, a man of fine ability and capacity, and I was particularly struck with his countenance and general appearance. Gen. Jo Lane then appeared and his speech was the *feeblest* effort that ever bored a suffering auditory.—Whilst he was speaking Gen'l Scott was loudly called for and cheered, which quite disconcerted him. He answered the oft repeated question of, "Who is Franklin Pierce," by giving a short epitome of his life. He has been elected to the Legislature of New Hampshire—to the H. R. of Congress—and also to the Senate and served in the Mexican war under the notorious Gideon J. Pillow, of Duck River Tenn.

The Democratic Baltimore Convention was composed of strange materials. The shades of all parties—extremists of both sections—the abolitionist Senator Sumner cheek by jowl with Fisher of the Southern Press—we have seen these

"Black spirits and white,
Blue spirits and gray
Mingle—mingle—mingle."

We see the great statesmen of their party—their "crowned kings of thought"—men, great in mind and great in action, set aside and a man, nobody's first choice, nominated, not for his positive merits, or his services—his talents or his wisdom—but for his negative character; never having excited the jealousy or given offence to any of the rival candidates or committed any great political sins.

It is evident that Cass was the first choice of the Democracy of the nation, and had it not been for the bitter, vindictive and unrelenting feelings of the Buchanan men and the aspirations of Young America, he would have received the nomination. But they had sworn in their hearts to defeat him, and they determined that if *they* must perish, they should all sink together. Thus all readily united on "The Young Hickory of the Granite Hills."

The Whig Convention meets next Wednesday. There are a great many Delegates here; amongst them Gov. J. B. Thompson, Col. Williams, Col. Botts, N. E. Grey, J. P. Campbell, &c., from Kentucky. The Fillmore men are quite sanguine, but there is no certainty who will be the nominee. It may be some third man. Who can tell? C.

[From Harper's Magazine.]

THRILLING SKETCH:

Battle of the Pyramids.

BY JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

Cairo is on the eastern bank of the Nile. Mourad Bey had there assembled the greater part of his Mamelukes, nearly ten thousand in number, for a decisive battle. These proud and powerful horsemen were supported by twenty-four thousand foot soldiers, strongly entrenched. Napoleon was marching along the western shore. On the 27th July, Napoleon, conscious that he was near the city, set his army in motion before the break of day.—Just as the sun was rising in those cloudless skies, the soldiers beheld the lofty minarets of the city upon the left, gilded by its rays, and upon the right, upon the borders of the Desert, the gigantic pyramids rising like mountains upon an apparently boundless plain.—The whole army instinctively halted, and gazed awe-stricken upon the monuments of antiquity.

The face of Napoleon beamed with enthusiasm. "Soldiers," he exclaimed, as he rode along the ranks, "from those summits forty centuries contemplate your actions." The ardor of the soldiers was roused to the highest pitch. Animated by the clangor of the martial band, and the gleam of flaunting banners, they advanced with impetuous steps to meet their foes. The whole plain before them, at the base of the pyramids, was filled with armed men. The glittering weapons of ten thousand horsemen, in the utmost splendor of barbaric chivalry, brilliant plumes, the arms of burnished steel and gold, presented an array equally imposing. Undismayed, the French troops marshalled into five invincible squares, marched on. There was apparently no alternative.

Napoleon must march upon these entrenchments, behind which twenty-four thousand men were stationed, with their artillery and musketry, to sweep his ranks, and a formidable body of horsemen, on fleet and powerful Arabian steeds, awaiting the onset and ready to seize upon the slightest indication of confusion, to plunge with all the fury which fatalism can inspire, upon his bleeding and mangled squares. It must have been a moment of intense anxiety. But as Napoleon sat upon his horse, in the centre of one of the squares, and carefully examined with his telescope the disposition of his enemy, no one could discern the slightest trace of uneasiness. His grave gaze was long and intense.

The keenness of his scrutiny detected that the guns of the enemy were not mounted upon carriages, and they could not therefore be turned from the direction in which they were pointed. No other officer, though many of them had equally good glasses, made this important discovery. He immediately, by a lateral movement, guided his army to the right, towards the pyramids, that his squares might be out of range of the guns, and that he might attack the enemy in the flank. The moment Mourad Bey perceived this evolution he divined its object, and with great military sagacity resolved instantly to charge.

"You shall now see us," said the proud Bey, "cut up those dogs like gourds."

It was indeed a fearful spectacle. Ten thousand horsemen, magnificently dressed, with the fleetest steeds in the world, urging their horses with bloody spurs to the onset, rending the heavens with their cries and causing the earth to tremble beneath the thunder of iron feet, came down upon the adamantine host. Nothing was ever seen in war more furious than this charge. Ten thousand horsemen are an enormous mass. Those longest inured to danger felt that it was an awful moment. It seemed impossible to resist such an avalanche. The most profound silence reigned through the ranks, interupted only by the word of command. The nerves of excitement being raised to their utmost tension, every order was executed with the most marvelous precision and rapidity. The soldiers held their breath, and, with bristling bayonets, stood shoulder to shoulder to receive the shock.

The moment the Mamelukes arrived within gun shot, the artillery of the angles plowed their ranks, and platoons of musketry, volley after volley, in a perfect uninterupted flow, swept into their faces a pitiless tempest of destruction. Horses and riders, struck by balls, rolled over each other by hundreds in the sand, and were trampled and crushed by the iron hoofs of thousands of frantic steeds, enveloped in dust and smoke, compassing the impetuous column. But the squares stood as firm as the pyramids at whose base they fought. Not one was broken—not one wavered—the daring Mamelukes in the frenzy of their rage and disappointment, threw away their lives with the utmost recklessness.

They wheeled their horses round, and reined them back upon the ranks, that they might kick their way into the terrible fortress of living men. Rendered furious by their inability to break the ranks, they hurled their pistols and carbines at the heads of the French. The wounded crawled along the ground, and cut at the legs of their indomitable foes. They displayed superhuman bravery; the only virtue the Mamelukes possessed.

But an incessant and merciless fire from Napoleon's well trained batalions continually thinned their ranks, and at length the Mamelukes, in the wildest disorder, broke and fled. The infantry in the entrenched camp witnessing the utter discomfiture of the mounted troops whom they had considered invincible, caught the panic and joined the flight. Napoleon now, in his turn, charged with the utmost impetuosity. A scene of indescribable confusion and horror ensued.

The extended plain was crowded with fugitives—footmen and horsemen, bewildered with terror, seeking to escape from their terrible foes. Thousands plunged into the river and endeavored to escape by swimming to the opposite shore. But a shower of bullets, like hailstones, fell upon them, and the waves of the Nile were crimsoned with blood. Others sought the desert, a wild and rabble rout. The victors with their accustomed celerity pursued, pitilessly pouring into the dense masses of their flying foes the most terrible discharge of their artillery and musketry. The route was complete—the carnage awful. The sun had hardly reached the meridian, before the whole embattled host had disappeared, and the plain as far as the eye could reach was strewn with the dead and dying.

The camp, with all its Oriental wealth, fell into the hands of the victors; and the soldiers enriched themselves with its profusion of splendid shawls, magnificent weapons, Arabian horses, and purses filled with gold. The Mamelukes were accustomed to lavish great wealth in the decoration of their persons, and to carry with them large sums of money. The gold and the trappings found upon the body of each Mameluke, were worth from twelve hundred to two thousand dollars. Besides those who were slain upon the field, more than a thousand of these formidable horsemen were drowned in the Nile. For many days the soldiers employed themselves in fishing up the rich booty, and the French camp was filled to abundance. This most sanguinary battle cost the French scarcely one hundred men in killed and wounded. More than ten thousand of the enemy perished. Napoleon gazed with admiration upon the bravery which these proud horseman displayed.—"Could I have united the Mameluke horsemen to the French infantry," said he, "I should have reckoned myself master of the world."

CHOTEAN CHIROGRAPHY.—The Hon. Rufus Choate had an engagement to argue a case before the Railroad Committee, one day last week, but was prevented from attending by other engagements. So he sent a letter to the committe with his apology. The Hon. chairman, when he received the missive and opened it, looked nonplussed; he turned it upside down, then side ways, then over and over, round and round, inside out, and really didn't seem to know what to make of the critter. He scratched his head, rubbed his nasal organ, run his hand vigorously through his hair, and then applied himself again to an insight into the matter, but the mysterious signs were still unintelligible—no light illuminated the cabalastic page. The chairman sought counsel of his associates, while the audience were inquiring of each other, "Where is Choate, why don't he come?" The whole community were in a painful state of incertitude. One of the number, more critical than the rest, was sure he could unravel the meaning of the writing. He stared at it for the space of ten minutes, looking mighty grave the while. But he had to give it up. He shook his head—there was nothing in it.

While the committee were lost in wonder and amazement at the characteristic figures before them, the waiting assembly were attracted by their mysterious movements. At last the chairman threw the magic letter upon the table in blank despair. It caught the eye of one of the counsel in attendance.

"Ah!" said the lawyer, "that is a letter from brother Choate."

"It is?" exclaimed the relieved chairman. "Do me the favor, then, to read it to the committee."

"What?" replied the lawyer in amazement—"Come, come, gentlemen, that is going a little too far."

"Well," said the chairman, "what shall we do; we can't decipher the letter."

"No man can do that," returned the counsel, "but you may safely conclude that Mr. Choate wont be here this afternoon."

The Committee then adjourned.—[Boston Herald.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.—DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, *The True Digestive Fluid*, or *Gastric Juice*, prepared from RENNET, or the FOURTH STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of Baron LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., This is truly a wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY, curing after NATURE'S OWN METHOD, by NATURE'S OWN AGENT, the GASTRIC JUICE, Pamphlets, containing scientific evidences of its value, furnished be agents gratis. See notice among the medacal advertisements.

Candidates.

☞We are authorized to announc *Silvester Johnson* a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Nelson county, at the nex August election.

☞We are authorized to announce *John H. Talbott* a candidate for the Sherriffalty of Nelson county at the next August Election

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE

The Bardstown Female Institute,

SITUATED in Bardstown, Ky., (celebrated for its health, beauty of scenery, &c., with a population of about 2000). The property contains about 2 acres; the buildings are large and well adapted for a Boarding School, having been occupied as such for several years past.—The yard is spacious and well shaded, with the necessary out-buildings, ice-house, milk-house, &c., and one of the best, if not the very best Wells in Kentucky, through which passes a bold running stream of pure limestone water, which has never been known to fail in the driest season. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the property. For terms apply to the undersigned on the premises until August 1st.
THOS. D. OZANNE.
Bardstown, June 16, 1852.—23-tf

Two Negro Girls Wanted.

TWO NEGRO GIRLS suitable for Nurses wanted immediately. For further information apply at the Herald Office. je16

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of James Allen, dec'd., are requested to make payment; and those having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN R. ALLEN, } Adm'rs.
HENRY GORE, }

P. S.—The papers are in the hands of Henry Gore, who will be prepared at all times to settle any business pertaining to said estate.
June 16,—23-3t

MRS. E. A. SLACK,

HAVING purchased the copyright of Fowler's Improved Mode of Dress Making, for Bardstown and Nelson County, is prepared to cut and cut and make Dresses on the same plan of the above named improvdd model, in the neatest and most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. It only requires about a minute to take a lady's measure after which the dress can be made with the certainty of her getting a beautifully fitting garment without the trouble of the old plan of 'basting and fitting.'

Boys (under 14 years of age) can have Jackets cut and made—warranted to fit.

Ladies are requested to call at her residence on Broadway, between First and Second, and examine her style of Dress-Cutting and Making. By strict attention to business she hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage. june 9-6m.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE beg leave to inform our customers and the public generally, that our stock of **GROCERIES** is now complete, and we will sell them at as liw prices as the same quality can be bought in this market. We keep nothgin that we will not warrnted of the best quality, therefore, returnable if not approved.

We return our sincere thanks to our friends for their liberal patronage, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
june3 COLLINGS & WELLS.

Wanted,

500 BUSH. CORN;
500 bushels Flax-Seed;
2000 lbs Feathers;
For which we will give the highest market price in Cash or Groceries
je3 COLLINGS & WELLS.

Wanted,

GINSENG: Beeswax; Bacon; Lard; Tallow; Eggs, etc.
je3 COLLINGS & WELLS.

SHINGLES!

5000 POPLAR SHINGLES for sale by
je3 COLLINGS & WELLS.

WINES—
Champaigne Wine;
Catawba do;
Madeira do;
Old Port Juice;
" Muscat Wine;
for sale by
an.28 COLLINGS & WELLS.

A New lot of Bonnet and Cap Ribbons just arrived and for sale cheap at
may 12. RAUH & BROTHERS.

GARDNER & CO.
Louisville, Ky.

AGENTS for the Maysville and Paris Cotton Factories, have for sale
200 bags Paris Yarn, No 500, 600, 700.
450 do Maysville do No's 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, and 1000.
300 bales Batting.
50 bags Carpet Chain.
100 do Wrapping Twine
100 do Candle Wick,
Jan 283m

WANTED.

TWO Negro Girls wanted for Nurses. Apply at this office immediately.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Bardstown and Louisville Turnpike Company a dividend of five and a half per cent was declared and ordered to be paid to the respective shareholders by E. B. Smith, Treasurer at Bardstown.
je9.3t D. S. HOWELL, Prest.

☞Louisville Daily Journal copy 3 times and charge company.

CLOVER Seed, for sale by
[m'y 24] WILSON & NOURSE.

Miscellaneous.

☞A new Geography, just published, speaking of the chief towns of Kentucky, says "Bardstown is a beautiful village situated on one of the forks of *old Salt river*. It is noted for the beauty of its ladies and for the beauty of the Daguerreotypes taken by Booth & Blancagniel," who have this Geography for sale; also, a variety of other Books which they offer at Louisville prices. apr28

PERSONS having ***Cows, Horses, Hogs, &c.,*** to sell, will be likely to receive some information by calling at the Wholesale and Retail Grocery and Produce Store of WILSON & NOURSE.

JUST RECEIVED.—A SMALL Lot of handsome Silk and Straw Bonnets;—also, 1 piece Blue and one of White Mouslin Delane.
apr-tf. M'KAY & METCALFE.

T. W. RILEY. P. B. MUIR. J. C. BAILEY.

RILEY, MUIR, & BAILEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BARDSTOWN, KY.,
Will practice Law in the Nelson Circuit and County Courts. Office, the same formerly occupied by Riley & Muir. They will give prompt and diligent attention to all business confided to them.

T. W. RILEY. P. B. MUIR

RILEY & MUIR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Will practice Law in the various Courts held in Louisville —the Court of Appeals and in the Circuit Courts of Spencer, Nelson, Bullitt, Larue, Hardin and Meade Counties.
Office on Jefferson, between 5th and 6th. Where one or both may always be found to give counsel or transact any business confided to them
Jan 14, 1852—tf

PLASTERING.

I AM now permanently situated in Bardstown and keep constantly on hand materials prepared for the Plastering business, and will execute jobs at the shortest notice.
may 5 '52—tf R. P. FOWLER.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE enlarged my Store House and have on hand at this time a general assortment of Dry Goods, purchased in the east for cash.

I also have in addition, Clothing; Umbrellas, and Parasols; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Queensware; Hardware and Cutlery; Fishing Tackle; Powder; &c. Stoneware; odd lids for castings; White Lime; Vinegar, prepared by myself, **Groceries**, for which cash will be expected.

Ten kinds Chewing Tobacco.

Punctual dealers, and particularly cash, are solicited. Rags and many domestic articles will be taken in exchange. JAMES HITE.
apr28tf

Nathaniel Wickliffe and R. Logan Wickliffe.
COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bardstown, Kentucky:
Office in "Sweets' Row," fronting the Public Square,

WILL attend the Courts in this and the adjoining Counties. All business conded to them will be punctually attended to.

Processioning Notice.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Take notice, that on Monday the, 28th day of June, 1852, with the special Processioners appointen by the Nelson County Court, at its May term, 1852, and the surveyor of Nelson County, I will attend at my corner, on the Beech-Fork, in Nelson County, about ½ a mile below Knots' Fish Trap, it being the beginning corner of James Deacon's Patent, and nearly opposite St. Thomas' Church, and thence proceed around my lands, to procession the same, to establish and replace the corners, remark the lines, and to do everything said Processioners are authorized by law to do in the premises; and every person feeling an interest in the proceedings are requested to attend; and we shall continue from day to day until the same is completed.

My land is situate about three miles from Bardstown and the Bardstown and Green River Turnpike passes through the same—a part of the same was entered, surveyed, and patented in the name of James Deacon,—a part was entered, surveyed and patented in the name of James Davis, and a part was entered, surveyed and patented in my own name.
WILLIAM SUTHERLAND.
may19—3t

Hewett's National Daguerrean Gallery.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NEXT TO NORTHERN BANK, CORNER OF FIFTH AND MAIN, AND OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL OFFICE.

HEWETT'S old friends in Bardstown and vicinity will please call and see him when in Louisville, "the latch string is never pulled in."
J. M. HEWETT, } Operators.
T. F. BROWN, }
mar10'52 1y.

BARDSTOWN HERALD.

For the Campaign!

THE candidates of the two great parties for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation are about to be nominated, and it is desirable that the political Press of the country should lay before the people the facts and information which will enable them to make such a choice between the opposing candidates as will secure the peace, safety and welfare of the country for the next four years, and perhaps affect momentously its destinies for all time to come. THE BARDSTOWN HERALD will suppor the nominee of the Whig National Convention, believing that either Mr. FILLMORE, who has proved himself a sound practical statesman, and conducted all our affairs, foreign and domestic, during his administration with admirable wisdom and undeviating devotion to the public good; Mr. WEBSTER who has filled the first office in the cabinet, and every other position he has ever been called to occupy, with consummate ability, or Gen. SCOTT, the laurelled hero of two wars, who has shown in every emergency the practical sagacity, power of combination, prompt decision, and unswerving devotion to his country, which have ever characterized those great men of action, who have made for themselves a name in history; or any of that noble band of national and conservative statesmen, of whom the Whig party can justly boast, will administer the government in such a manner as to secure the safety and honor, and promote the prosperity and glory of this great republic.

TERMS.

Single copies of the *Herald* will be furnished at; 70c. from the sitting of Whig National Convention until after the Presidential Election: to clubs of 5 at 60c. each, and to clubs of 10 at 50c.

☞The names of subscribers must always be accompanied by the money.
may16 ELLIS & NOURSE.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *City Item*, speaking of the Washington House, describes it as the "Home House of Philadelphia—a perfect hotel, clean, quiet, rich in all its appointments, cool in summer, servants neat, ever ready and polite, and its proprietor (A. F. GLASS Esq.) a model host—liberal, courteous and enterprising—the company found at the Washington House the cream of the best society in the country."

LIVERY STABLE,
BY
JNO. PAYNE & CO.
ARCH STREET,
BARDSTOWN, KY.

THIS EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT is now thoroughly furnished and ready for the accommodation of customers. Our

RIDING, BUGGY & HACK HORSES

ARE VERY SUPERIOR. WE HAVE **New Hacks, Buggies, and Harness.** and feel fully confident that we can satisfy the most fastidious. Those who wish to take Pleasure Rides or Long Journeys, can be accommodated at

All hours on Reasonable Terms:

Persons desiring STAGES, HACKS, &c., to attend Funeral Processions can always be supplied. Give us a call and you will find that we have one of the most extensive STABLES in the West.
JOHN PAYNE & CO.

G. W. HITE. J. W. MUIR. T. M. HITE

HITE, MUIR & HITE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
BARDSTOWN, KY.
Will attend to any business confided to them in Nelson and the surrounding counties.
mar10 3m

CHOLIC SPECIFIC.

FAR excelling any other remedy ever invented for the prompt cure of Cramp or Flatulent Cholic, frequently curing the most violent attacks with one dose. Hundreds of persons in Nelson county and other places can testify to its charming influence over the disease, when the directions are strictly attended to.—For Sale by DR. D. H. COX, Druggist, Bardstown, Ky.

1 BBL. LINSEED OIL, in store, and for sale by
dec4 COLLINGS & WELLS.

TINWARE, STOVES, &C.

THE undersigned, thankful for past favors, would respectfully call the attention of his friends and the public generally, who may need anything in his line of business, to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere: he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of the best and most approved

COOKING STOVES;

a full assortment of Tinware; is prepared for putting on Metallic Roofs; House Guttering and Piping, and to do all kinds of Copper Work necessary for Distilleries: also any kind Sheet-Iron work at the shortest notice and on as reasonable terms as it can be done any where W. F. M'GILL.
may 26—20—3m

LIFE INSURANCE.

MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF LOUISIANA.
Parent Office No. 38 Camp Street N. Orleans, Permanent Fund $200,000.

The remarkable prosperity and eminent success of this company afford an ample guaranty persons desiring to secure the benefits of Life Insurance.

☞Planters, Traders, and Steamboatmen, who are acclimated South, are insurable without any extra charge for a climate permit, during the summer.

NEGROES INSURED AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Policies are Issued and Losses promptly adjusted at the LOUISVILLE GENERAL AGENCY.

Pamphlets containing the Rates of Premium and all information as to Life Insurance are furnished, free of charge, at the Agency in Bardstown, Ky.
SAMUEL CARPENTER, Jr., Agent.
Dr. J. T. M'ELVANY, Medical Examiner.
Office on Main-st., nearly opposite the Mansion House. [Jan. 14. 1852—1-6m

A CARD.

MRS. A. WEBB respectfully informs the citizens of Bardstown that she has just returned from Louisville and will open on Arch Street, at Mr. Coolidge's old residence, a lot of **Fashionable Bonnets**, which she offers to the public low. She will keep on hand a variety of fancy work, ready made.

Repairing done in the neatest and most fashionable style. She hopes from her knowledge of the business to receive a liberal patronage.
mar17 3m

Another Great Change.

TWO TURNED INTO ONE.

HAVING purchased the large and extensive GROCERY STORE of Messrs. Queen & Unseld, we venture to assert that we have the

Largest and most Complete Stock of

GROCERIES

Ever before brought to this Market; all of which have been bought on the most favorable terms, and, consequently, can be SOLD LOW. We invite those who have called on us before, to call again, and those who have been in the habit of dealing with Messrs. Queen & Unseld to continue their patronage to the old stand. We feel confident that our prices and manner of dealing will satisfy all who give us a call.

We have on hand

Thirty Hogsheads Superior Sugar; *a large Lot of Molasses, some choice* **COFFEE and TEAS;**

a large lot of **NAILS** of the best quality.

WANTED

all the BACON, BUTTER and EGGS we can get; a lot of new FLOUR BARRELS, and

5,000 Bushels Good Wheat

We will always take

Meal, Corn, Feathers, Flax-Seed and other articles of PRODUCE when offered.

REMEMBER

That we always keep on hand a large supply of

FLOUR

of the choicest brands, which we sell at the lowest market price, and warrant every Barrel we sell. We keep

Rifle and Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse, *Gun Caps, Shot, Lead, Silk, Fur and Woolen* **HATS,**

Coperas; Camphor; Ginger; Cheese; Crackers; Candles; Golden Syrup; Saleratus, Cigars and Mackeral. Also the same kind of Tobacco that Queen & Unseld kept; Also Chocolate, Macaroni, Spices of all kinds, Soda, Cream Tarter, White Lime, Salt, Vinegar Pepper, Candy, Soap, Fruits, Nuts, and, as we know that you are tired of reading this long list, we will just say we have almost everything that we ought to have, and perhaps a little more and we want our friends to come in and get them. WILSON & NOURSE.

Patent Medicine, &c.

New Spring and Summer Goods.

M'KAY & METCALFE have just received and opened an extensive and well selected stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

consisting in part of

French, English and American
DRY GOODS;

Plain; Black and Fancy Silks; Printed Gerandine Silks; Silk Barages; Barage Delaines; Lawns; Ginghams, Prints; &c., &c., Gloves and Hosiery of every description; SILK, Gossamer and Straw Bonnets; Crape Shawls, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN

We have Cloths; Cassimeres; Tweeds; Cottonades; Linen Goods and Vestings; Moleskin, Kossuth, Canton Straw and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. We keep also Hardware, Queensware and Glassware, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES &c.; together with an endless variety of Goods usually kept in stores. We invite our customers and the purchasers of Goods generally, one and all, to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, having determined to sell at prices unusually low. McKAY & METCALFE.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S

THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

PREPARED from the RENNET, or the fourth STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of BARON LEIBERG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a wonderful remedy for

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility.

Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞Half a teaspoonful of PEPSIN, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE and Perfect Substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics, curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree Curious and Remarkable.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.

Baron LEIBERG in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Ox, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be softened, changed, and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. COMBE, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice, is prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, which proved completely successful."

Dr. GRAHAM, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process."

☞Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of Scientific Evidence, similar to the above, together with the report of Remarkable Cures, from all parts of the United States.

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN has produced the most MARVELLOUS EFFECTS, in curing cases *of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline and Dyspeptic Consumption.*—It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more *than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures,* in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wondrful, but permanent.

It is a great NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconcile Health with Intemperance.

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it GIVES INSTANT RELIEF! A single dose removes all unpleasant symptoms; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood, and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr Houghton's Pepsin is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and Popular Medicines throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and in Fluid form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

☞Private Circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is NOT A SECRET REMEDY, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice.

☞Price, **One Dollar** per Bottle.

☞**Observe this!**—Every bottle of the genuine PEPSIN bears the written signature of **J. S. Houghton, M. D.,** sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

☞Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS.

DR. DAVID H. COX, *Bardstown,* Wholesale and Retail Agent; DR. W. L. CRUTCHER, *Frankfort,* RAYMOND & PATTEN, *Louisville.*
April 28, 1852.—1y.

Now is your time Gardeners!

1,222 PAPERS of Landreth's warranted garden seed, of all kind, just received and for sale by
mar24 NOURSE & HACKLEY.

Poetry.

From Graham's Magazine.

LINES SUGGESTED BY A STATUE OF RUTH.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

From age to age, from clime to clime,
A spirit bright as her own morn,
She walks the golden fields of Time,
As erst amid the yellow corn.

A form o'er which the hallowed veil
Of years bequeaths a lovelier light,
As when the mists of morning fall
Round some fair isle to make it bright.

And as some reaper 'mid the grain,
Or binder resting o'er his sheaf,
Beheld her on the orient plain,
A passing vision, bright and brief;

And while he gazed let fall perchance
The sheaf or sickle from his hand—
Thus even here, as in a trance,
Before her kneeling form I stand.

But not as then she comes and goes
To live in memory alone;
The perfect soul before me glows
Immortal in the living stone.

And while upon her face I gaze
And scan her rarely rounded form,
The glory of her native days
Comes floating o'er me soft and warm;—

Comes floating, till this shadowy place
Brightens to noontide, and receives
The breath of that old harvest space
With all its sunshine and its sheaves!

It is a form beloved of yore,
And when that passed the name breathed on;
But now the form lives as before,
To charm even though the name were gone

And though the future years may dim
And mar this lovely type of Truth,
Through every action, feature, limb,
The breathing stone shall whisper Ruth!

Communication.

For the Bardstown Herald.

Individual Rights of Man.

No. XVII.

Observation of facts and rigorous induction.
Observation des faits, et induction rigoureuse.
Damiron Histoire de la Philosophie au [siecle xix.

94. Designs of superiors manifested to inferiors in order to impose on them a moral obligation to do right, that is to tend towards a common good, are what we call laws. Now I know, by reflecting on myself, and by referring myself to my Creator, and to his creatures and by examining their natures and relations between themselves and with respect to their Creator, many eternal designs of the Supreme Being God, which being necessarily connected with the attainment of my last end, I feel morally obliged to fulfil them, and as these designs necessarily connected with my last end, an end necessary and common to all men, are discovered to me by my understanding and reason, so they constitute what we call *natural law*. From this natural law any other authority must receive right and power to impose some *positive* obligation; for were any authority to command me to do something which would in some way or other prevent me from the attainment of my last end, I would not be morally obliged to listen to it, and instead of obeying it, I am obliged sometimes to act against it. Lex est, Tullius says, [1] ratio summa insita in natura quae jubet ea, quae facienda sunt, prohibetque contraria. Eadem ratio cum est in hominis mente confirmata et confecta, lex est.

95. If law be a manifestation of the designs of the superiors to inferiors in order to impose upon them a moral obligation to do right, or to tend towards a common good, then law must be a *rule*, and as it is to be communicated to inferiors in order that they *knowing* it may act accordingly; hence it must be *a rule promulgated;* and as good is the end of the whole being, and not of its parts [No. IV, 14, 15, 16,] this rule guiding towards good must be given by a superior having the care of the whole being, and be directed by him to a good common to all inferiors. So we may define law to be a right direction communicated to inferior reason by a superior intelligence in order to lead it to good, or to the good of the whole; that is, to the good common to all.

96. As to the natural law it is immutable, being but a communication to man of that eternal law, which is necessary and eternal in God; for the order, which we observe in creatures deriving from their natures and properties considered with respect to each other, or in relation to their common Creator, was from all eternity in the Divine Intelligence; the Eternal Infinite Word, as in its arche-typal idea, and as God comprehends Himself He cannot but perceive that order, and approve of it, an order which He afterwards, through an eternal free act of His will, puts into existence. This was a truth discovered by the efforts of human reason, as we observe in Tullius, whose sentence we set here down in his own words: Videamus priusquam aggrediamur ad leges singulas, vim naturamque Legis. . . . . . . Hanc igitur video sapientissimorum fuisse sententiam, Legem neque hominum ingeniis excogitatam, nec situm aliquod esse populorum, sed aeternum quiddam, quod universum mundum regeret imperandi prohibendique sapientia. Ita principem Legem illam et ultimam, *Mentem* esse dicebant omnia ratione aut cogentis aut vetantis Dei; ex qua illa lex quam dii humano generi dederunt, recte est laudata; est enim ratio mensque sapientis ad jubendum et ad deterrendum idonea. . . . Here Quintus, who is one of the Interlocutors in this Dialogue wishes to have the nature and power of this Heavenly Law explained: "Antequam ad populares leges venias, vim istius Cœlestis Legis explana: Tullius complies with his wishes by saying: Intelligi sic opertet et hæc et alia Iussa ac vetita populorum vim habere ad recte facta vocandi et a peccatis avocandi: quae vis non modo senior est quam aetas populorum et civitatum, sed aequalis illius cœlum terramque tuentis ac regentis Dei. Neque enim esse Mens Divina sine ratione potest nec ratio Divina non hanc vim rectis pravisque sanciendis habere. . . . . Nec si regnante Tarquinio nulla erat Romae scripta lex de stupris idcirco non contra illam *Legem Sempiternam* Sextus Tarquinius vim Lucretiæ Tricipitini filiae attulit. Erat enim ratio profecta a rerum natura et ad recte faciendum impellens et a delicto avocans; quae non tum denique incipit Lex esse, cum scripta est, sed tum, cum orta est; orta autem simul est cum Mente Divina. Quamobrem Lex vera atque Princeps, apta ad jubendum et ad vetandum, ratio est summi Jovis. [1].

97. This remarkable passage of the Roman Philosopher and Orator would be sufficient to prove the falsehood of the opinion of Pufferdorff, [2] and Coccejo, [3], who assert 1st, that the Eternal Law of God is dependent on his free will: 2nd, that in consequence of it there is nothing intrinsically right or wrong, honest or dishonest, bad or evil; but that every honesty or dishonesty, wrong or right depend altogether on the *free* command or prohibition of the Legislator (God or man.) But Thomas of Acquinas [4] and Ugo Grotius [5] with almost all other Philosophers and Divines prove that the first and eternal reason of all truth, honesty and order is not in any principle or cause extrinsic to God, but that it is the same Divine Essence inasmuch as it represents their arche-typal idea, all things possible or existing in some difference of time, with their natural, essential, and necessary relations and orders. For, as Boetius remarks, [6] it is this arche-typal idea, as it were the pattern or exemplar, according to which he gives through the efficiency of His will and Omnipotence actuality and actual essences to his creatures.

. . . . Tu cuncta superno
Ducis ab exemplo pulcrum pulcherrimus Ipse
Mundum Mente gerens, similique in imagine
formans.

Yours, &c.

AN ECLECTIC PHILOSOPHER.

(1) De Leg. Lib. I, n. xi.

(1) De Leg. Lib. 11, c. 4.
(2) Lib. 1, De jur. N. et G. c. xi, § 6.
(3) In Diss. Praem. ad Grotius, illust Diss. 1, 2, lect, 3, § 4, viii.
(4) 1, 2, q. C. as viii, ad 2. et L. 1, 3, contra Gent. c. c. xxix.
(5) De jure belli et pacis Præfet. §. ix.
(6) Lib. iii, De Coas, Metr. iz.

France.

The following is a copy of the note in which ARAGO, the illustrious astronomer, refused to take the oath of allegiance to Louis Napoleon:

"PARIS, May 9, 1852.

"*Monsieur le ministre*: The Government has itself admitted that the oath prescribed by Art. 14 of the Constitution ought not to be required from members of a purely scientific and literary body like the Institute. I cannot say why the Bureau des Longitudes, an astronomical academy, in which, when a vacancy occurs, an election ensues to fill it up, is placed in another category. The simple circumstances would perhaps have sufficed to induce me to refuse the oath; but considerations of another nature, I confess, have exercised a decisive influence on my mind. Circumstances rendered me, in 1848, as a member of the Provisional Government, one of the founders of the Republic. As such, and I glory in it at present, I contributed to the abolition of all political oaths.

At a later period I was named by the Constituent Assembly President of the Executive Committee; my acts in this last named situation are too well known to the public for me to have need to mention them here. You can comprehend, Monsier le Ministre, that in presence of these reminiscences my conscience has imposed on me a resolution which perhaps the director of the Observatory would have hesitated to come to. I had always thought that by the terms of the law an astronomer at the Bureau of Longitude was appointed for life, but your decision has undeceived me. I have, therefore, M. le Ministre, to request you to appoint a day on which I shall have to quit an establishment which I have been inhabiting for nearly half a century. That establishment—thanks to the protection given to it by the governments which have succeeded each other in France for the last forty years—thanks, above all, may I be allowed to say, to the kindness of the legislative assemblies, in regard to me—has risen from its ruins and its insignificance, and can now be offered to strangers as a model.

It is not without a profound sentiment of grief that I shall seperate from so many fine instruments, to the construction of which I have more or less contributed; it is not without lively apprehension that I shall behold the means of research created by me passing into malevolent or even inimical hands; but my conscience has spoken, and I am bound to obey its dictates. I am anxious that in this circumstance everything shall pass in the most open manner; and and in consequence I hasten to inform you, Monsieur le Ministre, that I shall address to all the great academies of Europe and America—for I have long had the honor of belonging to them—a circular which will explain my removal from an establishment with which my name had been in some sort identified, and which was for me a second country. I desire it to be known everywhere that the motives which have dictated my determination have nothing for which my children can ever blush. I owe these explanations, above all, to the eminent savans who honor me with their friendship, such as Humbolt, Faraday, Brewster, Melloni, &c. I am anxious, also, that these illustrious personages may not be uneasy concerning the great change which this determination of mine will produce in my existence. My health has without doubt been much impaired in the service of my country. A man cannot have passed a part of his life going from mountain peak to mountain peak, in the wildest districts of Spain, for the purpose of determining the precise figure of the earth; in the inhospitable regions of Africa, comprised between Bougia and the capital of the Regency; in Algerian corsairs; in the prisons of Majorca, of Rosas, and of Palamos, without profound traces being left behind. But I may remind my friend that a hand without vigor can still hold a pen, and that the half-blind old man will always find near him persons anxious to note down his words. Receive, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of my respect.

FR. ARAGO.

Louis Napoleon, in consideration of the above, specially absolved Arago from taking the oath.

A LAW EXAMINATION.

Some years ago an English wag thus quizzed the style of Legal Examinations. The questions, it must be understood, open with "leading" or "introductory" queries, and then go on to "bankruptcy."

Question.—"Have you attended any, and, and, if any, what Law Lectures?"

Answer.—"I have attended to my legal lectures, where I have been admonished by police magistrates for kicking up rows in the streets, pulling off handles of door-bells, knockers, etc."

COMMON LAW.

Q.—"What is a real action?"
A.—"An action brought in earnest, and not by way of a joke."
Q.—"What are original writs?"
A.—"Pot-hooks, hangers, and trammels."

EQUITY AND CONVEYANCING.

Q.—"What are a Bill and Answer?"
A.—"Ask my tailor."
Q.—"How would you file a Bill?"
A.—"I don't know; but I would lay a case before a blacksmith."
Q.—"What steps would you take to dissolve an injunction?"
A.—"I should put it into some very hot water, and let it remain there until it had melted."
Q—"What are post—nuptial-articles?"
A.—"Children."

CRIMINAL LAW AND BANKRUPTCY.

Q.—"What is Simple Larceny?"
A.—"Picking a pocket of a handkerchief, and leaving a purse of money behind."
Q.—"What is Grand Larceny?"
A.—"The Income Tax."
Q.—"How would you proceed to make a man a bankrupt?"
A.—"Induce him to take one of the theatres."
Q.—"How is the property of a bankrupt disposed of?"
A.—"The solicitors and other legal functionaries divide it among themselves!"

There is not only a gooddeal of humor, but some salutary satire in this burlesque examination. Many a victim can testify, for example, to the truth of the last answer. After all he was not so far wrong who said, that "Law was like a magical stream; once wet your foot in it, and you must needs walk on, until you are overwhelmed in the endless stormy waters."

New Advertisements.

RAUH & BROTHER

MOST RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends, customers, and the public in general, that they have just opened their new stock of ready made

CLOTHING,

the most extensive and best selected ever brought to this city, which they will sell on terms to give perfect satisfaction, for quality as well as prices; our facilities being immense, owing to our long experience in the trade and to regular arrangments which we have made with parties in the principal European markets, by which we are enabled to obtain our goods direct from them, and all our American fabrics are from the first hands.

As our manufacturing is done on the cash principle, and superitended directly by one of our firm, we can safely promise that all the Clothing which goes from our house, shall be equal to any in the western country. Our general stock comprises all styles of

COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS,
STANDING COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, UNDERSHIRTS,
DRAWERS, HATS, CAPS,
SHOES, TRUNKS,

and all articles usually kept in gentlemen's furnishing houses. In addition to which we have a good stock of

Boys' Clothing.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere, as we are pretty sanguine of our ability to supply them on as good terms as those they can obtain in Louisville or any where else. Therefore, call and satisfy yourselves.

We have also received the greatest part of our new stock of

SPRING & SUMMER
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Dress Silks, Black and Fancy; Bobbins; Barege de Paris; Lawns; Ginghnms; English and American Prints; Ribbons; Jaconets, plain and figured; Swiss Mouslins; India Linen; Bishop and Victoria Lawns; Silk and Cotton Thread; Laces and Edgings; Kid Silk, Linen and Cotton Gloves; Hosiery, Tuk and other Combs; and a good many more articles, too tedious to mention, all of which we will sell at our well known low prices, not stopping for large profits; but holding to our motto, "A nimble penny is better than a slow shilling."

RAUH & BROTHER,

East side of Main Street, Second door from the Court House.

A LARGE lot of ODD LIDS constantly kept by WILSON & NOURSE.

Miscellaneous.

A SETTLEMENT

MADE by the Trustees of Bardstown with **John Marnell**, Marshal of Bardstown, April 1852.

To tax on $457,255 val. property at 15c	$685 88
To tax of 25c on 427 tithes	106 75
To tax of 50c on 67 Dogs	33 50
To tax of $2 on 4 Bull Dogs	8 00
	$834 13
To tax collected on 6 tithes not listed	1 50
To amount rec'd for Lime sold	8 95
do do do from Shows	65 50
do do do from Auctions	14 50
do do do for Fines	88 94
	$1012 62

Supra Credits.

By amount of Delinquent List	$11 20	
By amount of relensals	1 50	
By Commission in $902 93	67 70	
By salary as Marshal	50 00	
By Treasurer's receipts, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,	870 22	
By your acc't for removing nuisances, &c.,	7 10	
By Treasurer's receipt for	4 90	
	$1012 62	$1012 62

Copy from the the Books.
Attest: S. CARPENTER, Clerk.
may19—3t

A Settlement

Made with WM. M'QUOWN, Sr., as Market Master, Keeper of Hay Scales and Grave Yard, for the year ending 1st April, 1852, to-wit:

To amount received from Hay.Scale,		$9 25
Credit by saiary as Market-Master,	$52 00	
" salary as Keeper of Grave-Yard,	10 00	
" acc't for expense M. House	75	
	$62 75	
To order on Treasurer this day,		53 50
		$62 75

Copy attest: S. CARPENTER, Clerk.
may19

April 14, 1852.
Balance in Treasurer's hand this day $1108 33
Copy from the Books
Attest: S. CARPENTER, Clerk.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!

AS the Commissioner in the case of the Bank of Kentucky and the Bank of Louisville, against Cadwallader Churchill and others, appointed by the decree of the Hart circuit court, I will sell at public auction, the following property, on the THIRD MONDAY IN JUNE at the Court-House door in ELIZABETHTOWN: (being a court day,) one *BRICK-HOUSE*, 2 stories high on Main street in Elizabethtown, near the public square, and opposite the Eagle-House. Also one **HALF-ACRE LOT**, on the same street, immediately above the Eagle-House, and opposite the residence of Dr. Slaughter, now occupied as an office by John L. Helm; and **SIX ACRES OF GROUND**, Creek-bottom, about ¼ of a mile from the town boundary, above the Steam-mill, and adjoining the land of George Park.

TERMS.—One third cash in hand, one third in 12 months, and one third in two years. For the latter payments, bond and security will be required, and the bonds to have the force and effect of replevin bonds at maturity.

On the 4th Monday in June, at the Court-House in Hodgenville, being county court day,

850 *ACRES*

Of First-rate Land; well improved.—There are few tracts of Land in Kentucky, possessing more value for agricultural purposes. There are over 400 acres of Creek bottom now opened and in a state of cultivation. The product of this farm, when in a state of good cultivation will favorably compare with any in the State. For Corn, Oats and Wheat it has been fully tested. It is beyond doubt well adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Blue Grass, Clover and Timothy. On it is a large and commodious BRICK DWELLING HOUSE brick Buildings for negroes, a Meat-House a good Apple-Orchard, and a never failing Spring, running through a cave, in which fresh meat may be preserved at any season of the year.

This Farm is suceeptible of division, and admirably adapted for a Stock-Farm. It is situated on the banks of Nolin, a most beautiful stream of waster, forming a semi circle round the Bottom-Lands, presenting from the House, which is situated about Six hundred yards from the Creek, on an eminence, a most picturesque view. From the front-door, every part of 500 acres may be seen by a single glance of the eye. It lies about one mile from Hodgenville, a flourishing country Village, and in a neighborhood remarkable for the morality of its citizens. One of the routes, known as the "Younger's Creek Route," for the Louisville and Nashville Rail-road, has been viewed and marked, passing through the land. It is so located that no route which has been examined or at all spoken of as the probable location, will be farther from it than from seven to ten miless.

On the same day, about 400 Acres more, in one or more parcels, to be determined on the day of sale. Situated on Nolin, about one mile below the above tract. Charles Middleton and his sons now occupy one portion, and Saml. Allen another part of it. These lands are but little if any, inferior to the above. On one there is a good Brick-Dwelling, a fine Genetin Apple Orchard of several hundred Trees.—Much the most of this tract is Creek-Bottom. The one on which Allen lives, abounds in fine timber, and will most likely be sold with the one on which Middleton, as one Farm.

TERMS—One fourth to be paid in Cash, on the day of sale; one fourth in one year; one fourth in 2 years; and one fourth in 3 years. Personal security will not be required. Bonds will be required of the purchaser, bearing interest from their date, and retaining a lien on the land, and to have the force and effect of replevin bonds at maturity. The titles are unquestionable.

May 12th. JOHN L. HELM.

BRANDY—
Champaigne Brandy;
Cognac do;
Peach do;
for sale by
jan 28 COLLINGS & WELLS.

Miscellaneous.

THE

GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Important Reduction in the Rates of Postage

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

No. 54 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK,

CONTINUE to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW [Conservative.]
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. [Whig.]
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, [Free Ch'h.]
THE WESTWINSTER REVIEW, [Liberal,]
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE [ory.]

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for TWENTY YEARS, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous ECLECTICS and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their LITERARY character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. BLACKWOOD, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxton's" and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer), "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS:

		Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews		$3.00
For any two	do.	5.00
For any three	do.	7.00
For all four of the Reviews,		8.00
For Blackwood's Magazine,		3.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,		9.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,		10.00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance Money current in the State where issued wil be received at par.

Clubbing.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: 4 copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $9; 4 copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

REDUCED POSTAGE.

The postage on these Periodicals has by the late law, been reduced, on an average about forty per cent.!

For Blackwood's Magazine.

Any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 9 cts. per qr.
Over 500 & not exceeding 1500 " 18 " "
Over 1500 & not exceeding 2500 " 27 " "

For a Review.

Any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 4 cts. per qr
Over 500 & not exceeding 1500 " 8 " "
Over 1500 & not exceeding 2000 " 12 " "

At those rates no objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

☞ Remittances and communications should ne aiways addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 Fulton Street, New York,
mh23 Entrance 54 Gold street.

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containining 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, $6; in poper covers, for the mail, $5.

BELL'S CIRCASSIAN VEGETABLE FLUID,

For the Growth, Preservation, Beautifying and Restoration of the HUMAN HAIR.

Perpared and Sold by GRAHAM BELL & CO.
Louisville, Ky.

THIS Fluid, if used properly, will restore the hair when baldness has taken place—prevent it from falling off when Baldness is apprehended—remove Dandruff, Scurf, &c., from the Scalp, and from its soft and penetrating qualities, give to the Hair a most beautiful, lively and briliant appearance.

Though but recently offered to the Public, it has already received the unqualified approbation of hundreds; and tesimonials in its favor, unsolicited, have been received from a large number of gentlemen and ladies of this State.

The Ladies, too; (God bless them.) have never failed to approve of the Fluid after a trial; and when it once finds its way to a ladies toilet, it soon becomes as indispensible as soap or water.

Mothers wishing to see their children's heads covered with luxuriant hair, and who have used Bell's Fluid, speak of it as the very best article of the kind ever used by them.

☞ One application will be sufficient to remove Dandruff.

Gentlemen who wish to improve their whiskers, willfind this a most valuable assistant, giving them a thick, glossy, fine and curling appearance. For this purpose it is all that can be desired.

Many persons, both ladies and gentlemen, often find that their hair is apt to become very dirty, and full of Dandruff, so as to soil dresses, caps, bonnets, coats, &c. The use of the Fluid as directed, will give the most surprising sweetness, purity and cleanliness to the hair and scalp, indeed, all that the most refined taste or delicacy could require.

CAUTION.

Avoid the use of soaps or fixed alkalis to cleanse the scalp or hair, as they remove the natural oil, make the hair very harsh and coarse, cause it to split and break off, and will often more or less change its color.

Alchohol, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, &c., or all preparations and perfumes which contain alchohol have the same pernicious effect upon the hair.

For sale by

Dr. D. H. COX,
Druggist, Bardstown, Ky.

DR. J. T. M'ELVANEY,

DETERMINED to remain permanently in Bardstown, tenders his Professional services to the citizens of Bardstown and Nelson County, in the various branches of his Profession. He has taken the Office recently occupied by T. P. Linthicum, Esq., and next door to the room occupied by M'Elvany & M'Cown, immediately opposite to the Mansion House, where he may be found at all times during the business hours of the day, unless professionally absent

WE have a few boxes of the INFALLIBLE YEAST POWDER.
WILSON & NOURSE.

Patent Medicine, &c.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward, Piles, Fullnes or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Hart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming at the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or webs oefore the Sight,

Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency or Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
At he German Medicine Store, 120 Arch st., Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not, excelled—if equalled—by any other preparaiien in the United States, as the cures attesttn many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the LIVER and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant. Read and be convinced.

From the Boston Bee.

The Editor said, Dec. 22:

Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint Jaundices Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular Medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced, that in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons of the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use.

"Scott's weekly," one of the best Literary papers published, said, August 25:—

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health; as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weakly systems."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The Philadelphia Saturday Gazette, the best family newspaper published in the United States. The editor says of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters,

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines, to the confidence and patronage of our readers, and therefore when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then are forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the faculty itself."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, and the strongest testimony in its fevor, is, that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular Physicioas of Philadelphia, than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented even in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver; it is preferablo to calomel in all billious diseases—the effect is immediate. They can be administered to female or infant with safety and reliable benefit at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth spurious articles at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

Lookwell to the marks of the genuine. They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and his name blown in the bottle, without which they are spurious.

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE.

No. 120 Arch street, one door below sixth Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally through the country.

PRICES REDUCED.

To enable all classes of invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great restorative powers.

SINGLE BOTTLE 75 CENTS.

Also for sale by

DR. D. H. COX, *Druggist*,
Bardstown, Ky.

Wholesale agent for Kentucky and Tennessee.

SUTCLIFFE McALLISTER & CO.,
Louisville Ky.

NEW YORK

Life Insurance Company.

Accumulated Capital $360,000.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
PRESIDENT.

THIS COMPANY is one of the most respectable and responsible in the United States. The business is conducted on the MUTUAL system purely, dividends being made annually on all Policies for life, and become part of the accumulated capital, on which such interest is paid as the Board of Trustees may declare. Individual risks are taken for any amount not exceeding $10,000. The Company has been in successful operation for many years, during which time it has issued more than 7000 Policies; and, after paying large sums to widows, orphans, and creditors, has now an accumulated fund of $360,000.

The beneficial results of Life insurance must be apparent to all. Every man whose income is uncertain, the merchant, the clergyman, the lawyer, the physician, the farmer and the mechanic should lay up annually in the form of a life premium, such a sum as will, at his death, at least protect his family from want and give to his children the means of education. The creditor who depends for payment upon the life of his debtor will find in a life policy his best and often his only security. The business man whose engagements involve his riends, as lenders, endorsers on sureties in any shape can in no way protect them so effectually as by taking out a policy of insurance on his own life.

Instances are numerous in Kentucky in which the advantages of Life Insurance are illustrated. Call and get a copy of the Annual Report.

SAM'L. CARPENTER JR.,
Agent.

Medical Examiners.

J. T. McELVANY, M.D., R S. STROTHER. M. D.
Dec 11, 1851.

FRESH Dried Citron and Tamarind for sale by WILSON & NOURSE.

CORN AND WHEAT WANTED.

We want to buy a lot of good Corn and Wheat. WILSON & NOURSE.

Hotels, &c.

JOHNSON HOUSE,

NEW HAVEN, KY.

FRANK JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully announces to citizens of Nelson, Hardin, Larue and the adjoining counties, and the traveling community generally, that he has opened a Tavern at New Haven, in the large and commodious brick house formerly occupied by R N. Long. The house has been thoroughly repaired, and his rooms fitted up with now and fashionable furniture, carpets, &c. His table will at all substanstials and luxuries that the country affords. His stable is spacious, well supplied with provender, and attended by careful hostlers. His Bar is at all times filled with the very best of foreign and domestic liquors, and he will spare no pains or expense to rencer his guests comfortable.

He feels assured that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

sep 4—ly FRANK JOHNSON.

OWEN'S HOTEL:

[Late FRANKLIN HOUSE.]

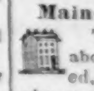
Corner Sixth and Main Sts., Louisville.

THE undersigned has taken the above House, which has been refitted and put in complete repair for the accommodation of visitors. It is pleasantly situated, and in a central part of the city convenient to business. From a long experience in the business and by strict attention to the comfort of his guests the proprietor hopes to obtain a liberal share of public patronage. His table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and his charges will be moderate. W. R. OWEN.

apr7 ly

WILSON'S HOTEL.

Main-Street, Hodgenville, Kentucky.



The undersigned having opened the above House, which he has newly furnished, is now prepared to accommodate all who may patronize him. He also has good Stables, and trusty and prompt Ostlers.

SAM. WILSON.

MEDICAL CARD.

The undersigned having settled in Bardstown respectfully tenders to the public his professional services in the different branches of Medicine, Surgery, &c.

From his brilliant success in the treatment of a very large class of chronic diseases—diseases, the successful treatment of which distinguish in a singular manner the true scientific physician from the pretender—he can with confidence invite to his care persons affected particularly with the following, to wit: Dyspepsia; Liver diseases; Tic Doloreux, Neuralgia and other nervous affections; Cancer in many of its forms; Wens, and other tumors; Piles; Chronic Bronchitis; some kinds of Consumption; diseases of the Heart; Scrofula; Asthma; Paralysis; Inveterate Ulcers; Affections of the Eye and sight; Deafness; Epilepsy; Mental affections or disorders of the mind; Diseases of females, &c., &c.

Many maladies which are generally considered incurable yield to his remedies, and many (including some of the above) which are ordinarily doomed to painful and not unfrequently dangerous surgical operations, he is enabled to cure by his peculiar method of treatment, which is at once mild and effectual.

Some copies of his work entitled MEDICO-CHRISTIAN EMBRYOLOGY, or the Unborn Child considered in a medical, moral, and religious point of view, will soon be for sale at the store of E. B. Smith & Co., and Dr. Cox's Drug Store.

☞ Charges moderate.

Office and residence on Arch street, south side, below Payne's livery stable.

April 14 1852—tf J. BARRY, M. D.

A CHANCE OFFERED.

TO all those who have been sleeping on the floor, boards and bed cords, we would say that we are still making Mattrasses of all kinds, spring Hair, Moss, Cotton, and Shuck Mattrasses made in a superior manner, and warranted equal to any made in the West. We will also make Window Curtains and Bed Curtains.—Cut and fit Carpets in a style equal if not superior to anything of the kind ever before done in Bardstown.

We are also prepared to repair any kind of upholstering such as putting new covers on fine sofas and chairs, and re-stuffing the seats, &c.

Room next door below I. C. Mattingly's dwelling, on Market street.

☞ Terms cash.

jan21 tf W. H. HARDISTY & WIFE.

Something New under the Sun.

HATS IN A GROCERY!

We have on hand and will always keep a complete assortment of Hats of the latest styles and of the best workmanship. Those wanting hats will please recollect that our motto is "small profits and quick sales." We can sell hats lower than than they have ever been sold in this place before.

Call and examine, we do not ask you to take our word for what we say; but come and see for yourselves.

mar24 WILSON & NOURSE.

HARDWARE STORE.

BY HENRY B. SHIELDS,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE LOUISVILLE HOTEL, LOUISVILLE, KY.

I HAVE on hand a large and complete stock of Hardware, &c., consisting in part of the following articles:

200 dozen weeding Hoes;
100 boxes Sam'l Collings' Axes;
2000 pairs trace Chains.

Hay and Manure Forks, Spades, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Looking Glasses, Wire, Files, Rasps, Augers, Gimblets, Cow bells, Saws, Seives, Locks and bolts, Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Razors, some very fine; Shears; Scissors; Castings of all kinds; Nails; Cast Steel; Curry Combs; &c., &c.

To all of which I call the attention of dealers and the public generally.

mar10 5t HENRY B. SHIELDS.

HUTCHINGS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 457 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all deposits of Kentucky Money, or currency, to be withdrawn at pleasure.

Exchange on all the cities of the United States furnished in sums to suit at the lowest rates, also in small and large sums on all parts of Europe and Great Britain.

The Bank Note, Stock, and Bullion business transacted on the most favorable terms.

Collections made on all points.

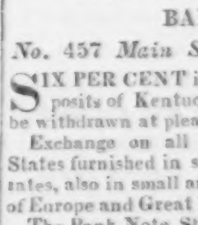
We are the agents of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, and are purchasing her notes at al times at one per cent. discount.

Other Tennessee Money bought at market rates.

North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, and all Eastern Bank Notes purchased at low rates.

Feb4 5m

$100 REWARD.



Ranaway from the Subscriber about seven weeks ago, a Negro Man named Frank. He is about 21 years old, Copper Color, weighs about 175 pounds heavy set, about 5 feet eight inches high, has a scar on his forehead, and has the end of l is left forefinger cut off. He had on when he left a Black Frock Coat and Jeans Pantaloons.

The above Reward will be given if taken out of the State, and $20 if taken in the State and odged in any Jail so that I can get him again.

TYLER WILSON.

PRIME OLD JAVA COFFEE for sale by
jan 28 COLLINGS & WELLS.

FLOUR—constantly on hand and for sale by
Jan 14 COLLINGS & WELLS.